

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

*With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. LXIV. No. 6.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

March 26, 1930.



*Actual Photograph  
in the Warren-Teed  
laboratory*



## Let Science help increase your profits

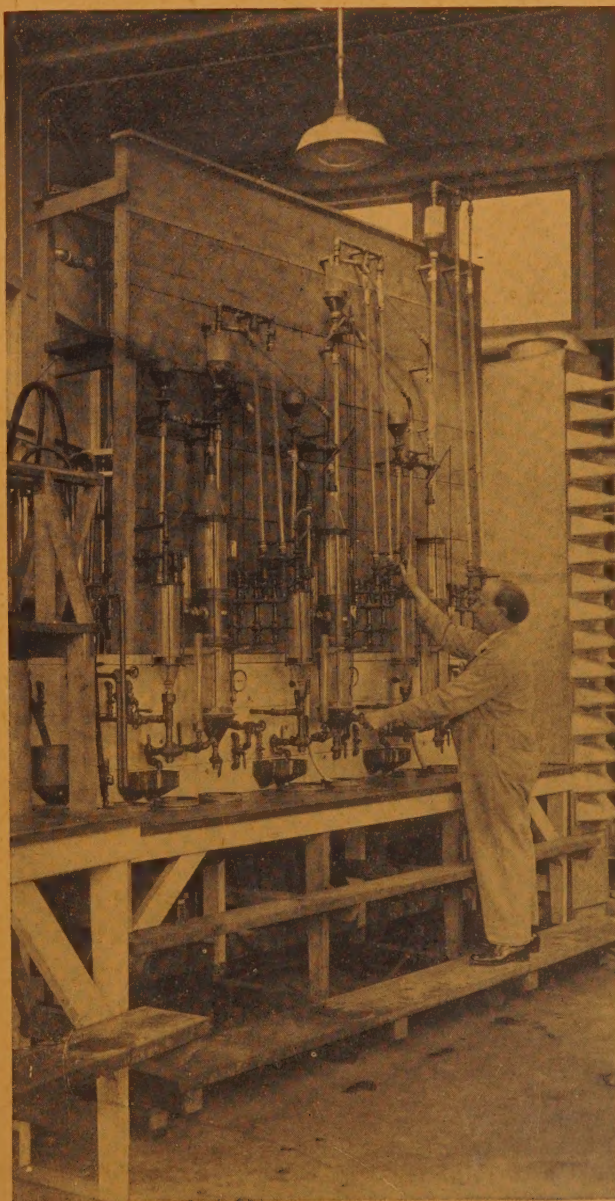


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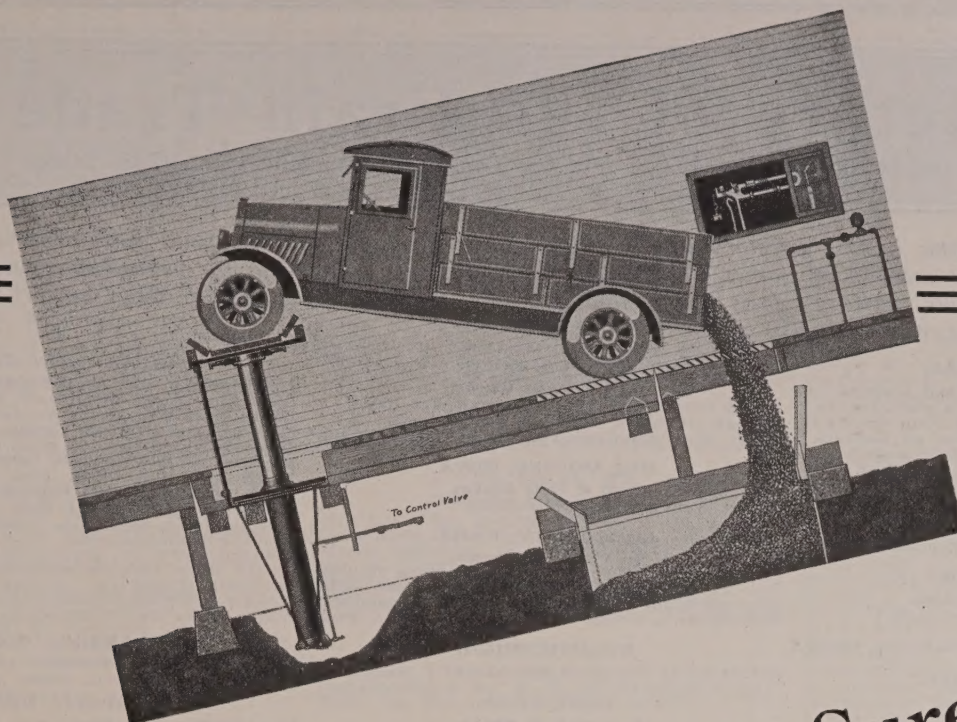
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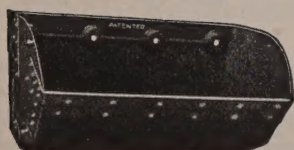


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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.\*  
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Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.\*  
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Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
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Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

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Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.\*  
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brok. consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Smith Ingraham Co., domes., expt. & consignm'ts.\*  
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., bkg., consignments.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.\*

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Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.\*

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Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.\*

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Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

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Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.\*  
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers & shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.\*

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Cox-Lam Grain Sup. Co., kafir, corn & wh. shprs.\*

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Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.\*  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.\*

## KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lawless Grain Co., consignments.  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.  
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.\*  
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Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
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Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.\*  
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Urdike Grain Corp., consignments.\*  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.\*  
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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers & shippers.\*  
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Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b/wheat, m'eats.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., milling wheat.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*  
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General Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
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Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.\*  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Urdike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, Incorporated, with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter. Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive grain, feed, and field seed wholesalers at 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXIV, No. 6, March 26, 1930.

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## PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Markley, P. R., grain broker.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*  
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Sam'l., receivers and shippers.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## SALINA, KANS.

Branson Co., Ted, wheat, corn, oats, kafir, hay.\*  
Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.\*  
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.\*

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain & grass seed.\*

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Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Baker Grain Co., A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.\*  
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Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.  
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.\*  
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.  
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.  
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, mlo.\*  
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, mlo.\*  
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20,000 " 96,950 " " " " 48 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 56 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.



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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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## NANSON

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Grain

Hay - SEEDS

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## OMAHA

Grain Exchange  
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**RECEIVERS and  
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Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

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and  
C. C. Miles**

Established - 1875  
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

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Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

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**SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"**  
6,000,000 Bushels  
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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and  
OATS

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Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN  
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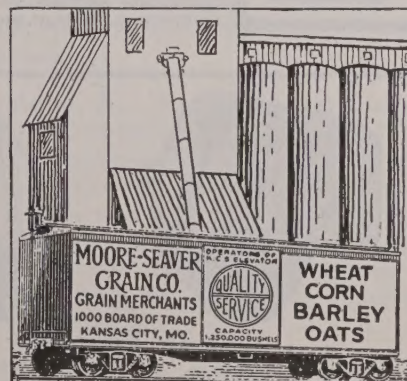
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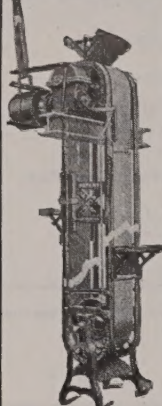
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WABASH BUILDING  
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Established 40 Years

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GRAIN and FEED  
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IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR  
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Modern elevator facilities  
at your command.We would feel lost without the Journal,  
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job -- and keeps  
men on the job!**Humphrey**  
Employees'  
ElevatorPromotes efficiency, better at-  
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supervision, less trouble. New  
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900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.**Leaky Cars**

You Know What They Cost

**Kennedy Car Liners**

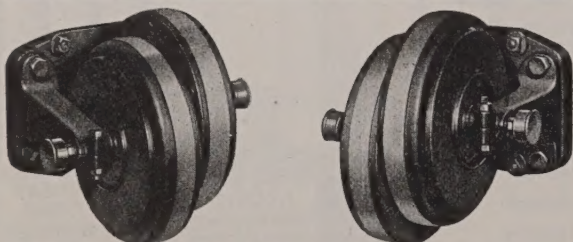
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Prevent Leakage of Grain in Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE**  
**INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad  
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**One of the  
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you will get the surprise of your life

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**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
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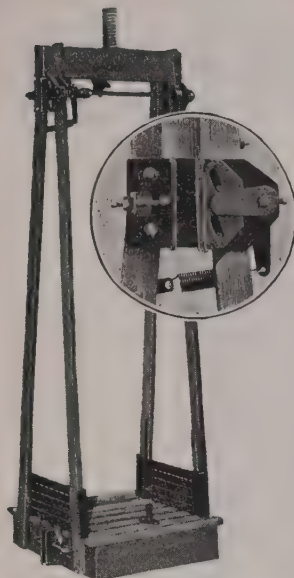


With apologies to The News, Beacon, N. Y.



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is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

## "RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete

\$75.00

Less Counterweight

\$65.00

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

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**Record of Cars Shipped.** This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

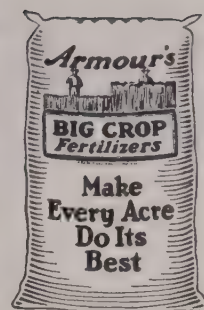
**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x16½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

**Shippers Record Book.** This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR DEAR LIFE  
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ARMOUR  
FRANCHISE


ONCE you get the right to sell Armour's Big Crop High-Analysis Fertilizer, you'll fight tooth and nail to hold it. For you'll not only make a profit just from the sale of Big Crop, but you'll actually get better grain for your elevator! It'll be plump—better-colored—grade higher and there'll be more of it. And Big Crop will bring it in earlier too!

It took thirty-five years to get the Big Crop formulas where they are today. Thirty-five years of testing and trying . . . of figuring out exact proportions. All materials are fresh and active in every bag of Big Crop. It speeds up growth—feeds the crop—and rushes it through to maturity. And moreover, Big Crop drills! Think how your farmers will like that during the rush of planting.

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Send the coupon for full details about the Armour Franchise, and how you can become an Armour Big Crop dealer. Mail it today!

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS,

Dept. 126, 111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation to me, I should like to learn how I can make more profits selling your fertilizer. Please send me free complete information about your dealer franchise and dealer helps.

Name .....

Company .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

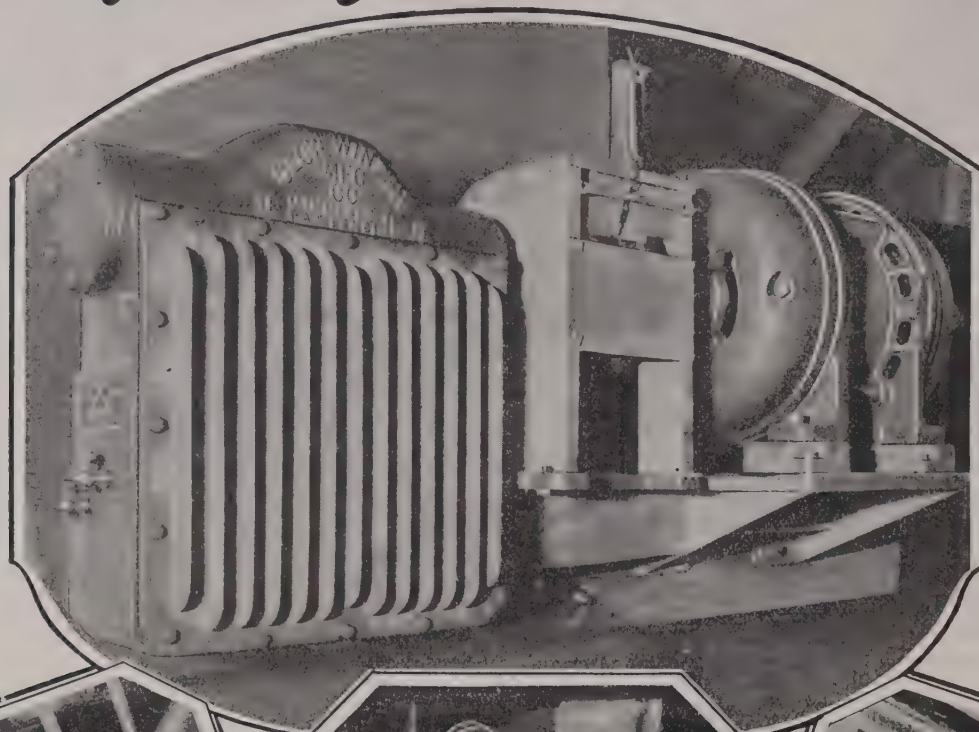
Offices and factories centrally located in all sections of the country.

Armour Fertilizer Works

General Offices: Chicago, U. S. A.



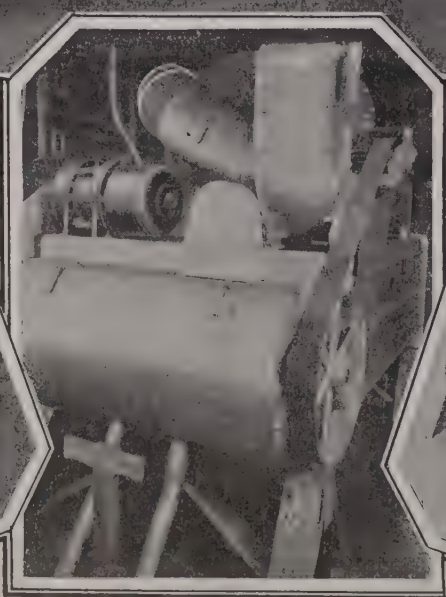
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Polyphase, totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor driving elevator leg through Clow-Winter head drive



Polyphase, fan-cooled motor driving Carter cleaner



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**Motorized Power**  
*~fitted to every need*

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GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.



# Fan-Cooled Motors elevator jobs

Three years ago this March, General Electric aroused the interest of the entire grain trade by the introduction of these sensational new motors. To-day, they are among the most popular motors in the great General Electric line.

For here are motors that run and run and run month after month in the dustiest "out-of-the-way" locations without inspection or attention; motors that clean themselves as they work; safer motors that earn lower insurance rates and permit the elevator manager to devote his whole time to receiving, cleaning, shipping, and book-keeping.

Right now—when you may be thinking of new equipment for this summer's crop—look to your power closely. Is it modern? Is it dependable? Is it safe? Will it give you the speedy turnover that you want, to insure greater profits?

Call up or write to your nearest G-E office and ask the grain-elevator specialist to recommend G-E Motorized Power for your elevator. You will then receive, not only these reliable fan-cooled motors, but up-to-the-minute magnetic control, wiring, lights, meters—and everything that goes to make up a safe, approved, first-class electrical job.

## In Other Industries, Too



Other industries were quick to see the advantages of these safer motors: *Left:* This G-E totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor has been driving a lime elevator for six months, whereas the open motors formerly used went out every two weeks because of the terrific service. *Lower:* In a rock-crushing plant, this d-c. fan-cooled motor has stood up for two years without repairs



201-179

**ELECTRIC**  
SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES





### A TARGET

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Secretary - Treasurer  
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#### 1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LUVERNE, MINN.

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(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)  
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W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

## LIGHTNING DESTROYS

thousands of dollars worth  
of property annually.

Buildings properly protected  
are safe.

*Ask Your Mill Mutual Insurance Office  
for Details of Construction and  
Insurance Savings*

Or address the

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU  
230 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

**This Space is Yours**  
if you are the first to apply for it

## The Millers Review

THE MILLERS REVIEW  
Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER  
Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

**MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN**

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**MANUFACTURE OF FEED**

Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain Markets, Association Transactions, Diversified News, Feature Stories

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WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## Grain Receiving Record Books

**Grain Receiving Register.** One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13¼ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

**Receiving and Stock Book.** Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

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Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

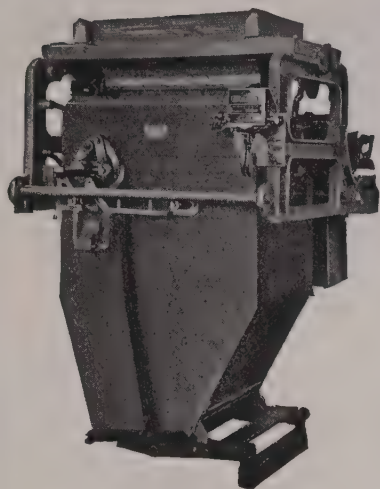
**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½ x 15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Install the Richardson All-Automatic Grain Shipping Scale



for efficient loading and accurate weighing

Every car load shipment of wheat, corn, or oats weighed over a **Richardson** is weighed accurately. No poises to be set back to zero. No adding up and writing down of totals to invite mistakes. No time lost.

Load the car and print the weight. Then in the event of loss through leakage, theft, or accident, **you are protected** and have proof of the loading weight.

Remember, the Richardson Automatic Scale costs least to install, costs least to operate, and has the lowest maintenance costs.

## RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

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NORMAL  
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Away from the Loop In  
**CHICAGO**

RATES

\$2.00 TO \$4.00 DAILY  
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CAFE in CONNECTION  
CLUB BREAKFASTS  
25¢ to 50¢

ALL EASTERN and SOUTHERN TRAINS STOP at  
63d. ST. STATION—JUST 5 MINUTES FROM the HOTEL

**20 MINUTES TO THE LOOP**  
ALL TRANSPORTATION

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*Abe Martin said, "I don't know of any more trying position than bein' the father of a fifteen-year-old son."*

If he had been the Superintendent of an elevator that didn't have the

### Zeleny Thermometer System

he never would have made that statement. To operate an elevator today without the

### Zeleny Thermometer System

is the same as trying to get along without an automobile.

If you have never enjoyed the comforts, convenience and saving of time, worry and expense of either, you are being deprived of necessities the value of which cannot be realized or appreciated until you have them. Write us today for prices to equip your bins with the

### Zeleny Thermometer System

and have them ready to properly store the 1930 crop.

### Zeleny Thermometer Co.

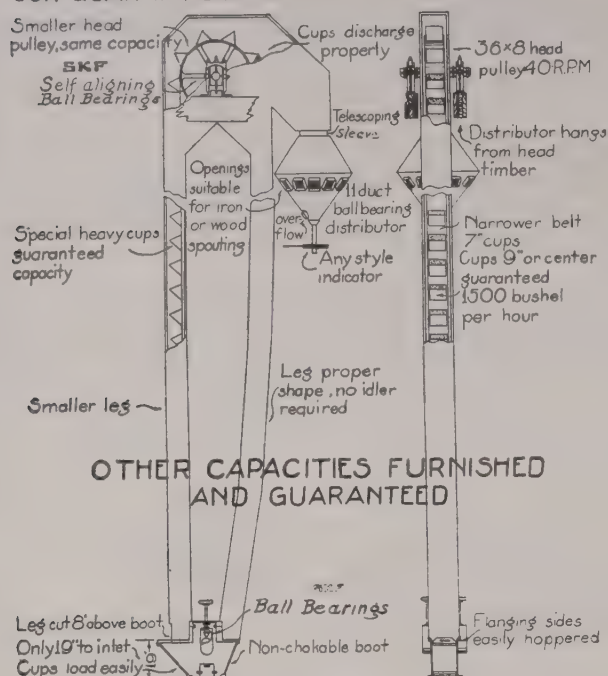
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### OTHER CAPACITIES FURNISHED AND GUARANTEED

Leg cut 8' above boot  
Only 10' to inlet  
Cups load easily

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Non-chokable boot  
Flanging sides easily hoppers

WHITE STAR CO.  
WICHITA KANS.

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Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
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*"If Better Elevators Are Built  
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING  
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

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CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

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Specializing in  
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Designers and Constructors  
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To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO

### Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10 1/2 x 15 1/4 inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal  
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

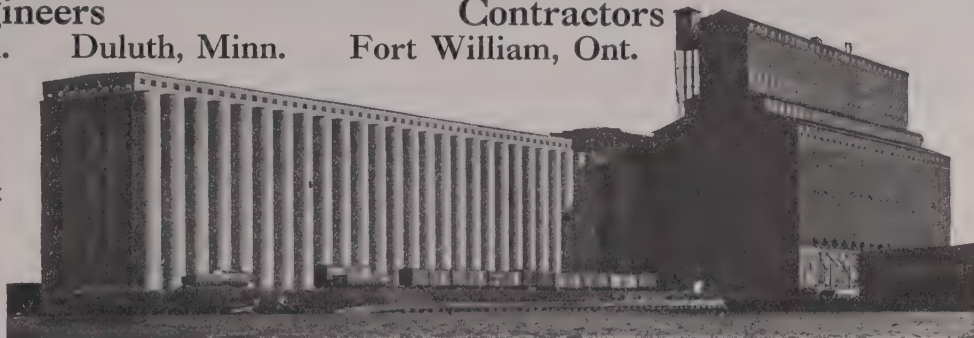
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Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
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## International Milling Co.

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Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in  
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600 Mutual Bldg.

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## GRAIN ELEVATORS

Have your next elevator designed by  
Experienced Elevator Designers

Have your construction work supervised by  
Experienced Engineering Supervisors

## HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

468 Board of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD



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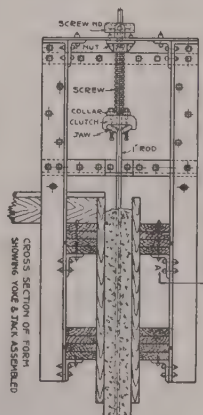
have been standard  
equipment in better  
grain elevators for  
over forty years.

*There's a Reason*

**The Day Company**

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



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Blue Prints Furnished

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DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.



## FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

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3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator  
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A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.  
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. A. Ledgerwood, Sec.  
A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

## Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

## Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

## GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

## HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

## Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of  
Grain Elevators that more  
than satisfy the most critical.

## ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

## WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory  
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

## SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

## CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER  
CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.  
Plans and Specifications Furnished

## The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in  
Grain Elevator Construction

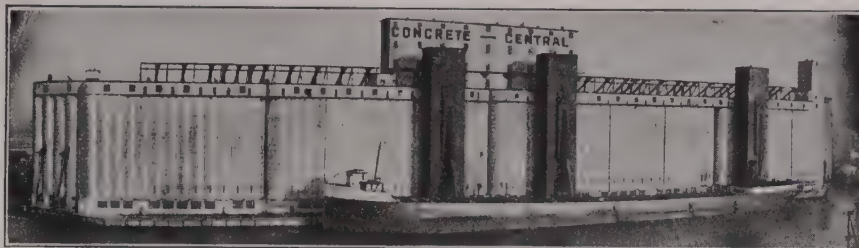
Our elevator stand every test  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation.  
Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

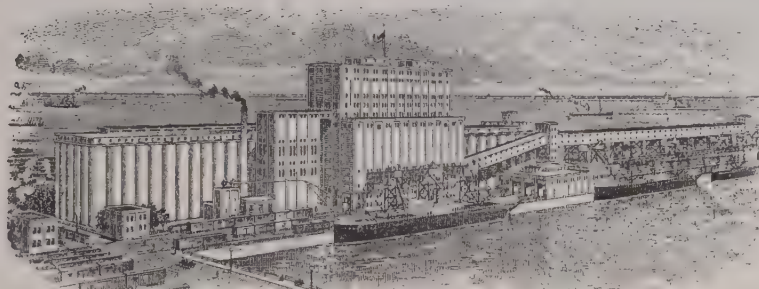
Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo,  
N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by  
**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE  
**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**  
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS  
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD,  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

## Santa Fe Elevator "A" Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

**John S. Metcalf Co.**  
*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago    460 St. Helen St., Montreal    837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.  
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

ELEVATORS - FEED MILLS - WAREHOUSES

**CHALMERS & BORTON**

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg.    KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HICKOK** Construction Co.  
**ELEVATORS** MINNEAPOLIS

**L. H. OLSON**

Silver Lake, Kans.

Specializing in

Building - Remodeling - Repairing  
Country Grain Elevators

**GEO. SAATHOFF**

Bloomington, Ill.

Builder of

Grain Elevators

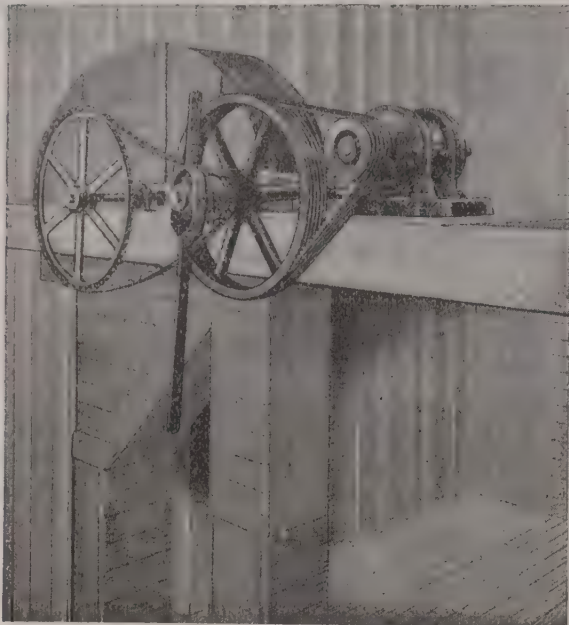
**BURRELL ENGINEERING &  
CONSTRUCTION CO.**

Designers and Builders of  
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and  
Associated Buildings

2165 Daily News Bldg., Chicago Ill.



## DAYTON COG BELT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE



### A GOOD DRIVE FOR ANY MACHINE



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

*Write us for  
complete information*

**ELECTRIC TRUCK DUMP  
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS—  
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS—  
DAYTON COG BELT DRIVES—  
SPEED REDUCERS—**

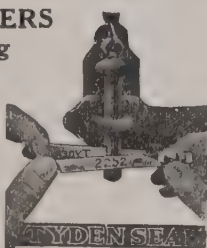
## UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

**10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using**

**TYDEN  
CAR SEALS**  
Bearing shipper's  
name and con-  
secutive numbers

**Prevent  
CLAIM LOSSES**  
Write for samples  
and prices.

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**  
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



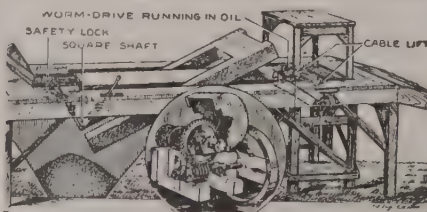
## SUPPLIES

for

### The Elevator Man

**BELTING      BOOTS  
SPOUTS      BUCKETS**

**INTERSTATE  
Mach'y & Supply Co.  
OMAHA**



**NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

Have enjoyed reading your Journal for  
several years. Enclosed is our check for  
\$2 for renewal.—O'Bryan & Allen, Rippon.

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the  
amount and grade of grain loaded  
into a car. Especially adapted for  
filing claims for Loss of Weight in  
Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind  
of scale used; Station; Car Number  
and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs.  
equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales  
were tested and by whom; car thor-  
oughly examined and found to be in  
good condition and properly sealed  
when delivered to the ————R. R.  
Co.; Seal Record, name and number,  
sides and ends; marked capacity of  
car; date; name of the weigher." On  
back is a form for recording the  
weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in dupli-  
cate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond;  
duplicates on tough pink manila in  
two colors of ink. Well bound with  
heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75  
originals, 75 duplicates and four  
sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x  
4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.  
Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

**Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.**

### WEEVIL KILLER

**TETRAFUME**  
(REGISTERED)

**WILL NOT BURN—WILL NOT  
EXPLODE**

Approved by Fire Insurance  
Companies

Harmless—Stainless—Leaves  
No Odor

The Grain and Feed Trade have learned to  
use Tetrafume. Save Dockage from  
Live Weevil, and Loss in Stored Grain  
and Feed Stuffs.

ESTABLISHED 1916

**Douglas Chemical  
& Supply Company**

Manufacturers and Direct Distributors  
829 and 831 Southwest Boulevard  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**S. E. NEBR.**—25,000 bu. elvtr. for sale, or will take partner; average of 125,000 bus. business. 64E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**MINN.**—Elevator, Grist Mill, Feed and Coal Business for sale. Elec. equipped. Address 64E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS** elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity; on C. C. & St. L. R. R. and C. & E. I. R. R. Write Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

**MICH.**—6,000 bus. capacity bean elevator for sale; in bean territory; completely equipped; must sell; make me an offer. Write R. G. Palmer, Belding, Mich.

**EASTERN KANS.**—7,000 bu. grain and feed elevator for sale. Feed, flour, hay, coal and oil meal. Frisco R. R. Write 64F7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL NEBRASKA**, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS** grain elevator, feed and coal business for sale. On paved street and railroad; town 3,500; steam and electric power; \$65,000 volume; retiring; \$18,000. Terms. Mielke Bros., Danville, Ill.

**OKLA.**—15,000 bu. iron-clad elevator for sale. Electric; sheller; feed mill; in a good wheat territory; also have a good feed and coal business. Write Farmers Union Exchange, Weatherford, Okla.

**WYOMING**—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and \$100,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reas. for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

**IOWA**—40,000 bu. elevator, coal and seed business for sale. Electric power; hammer mill; only dealer in town; large territory to draw from. Good reason for selling. Write 64F9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WISCONSIN**—Grain elevator, potato house, hay house, coal bldgs., etc., for sale. Priced to sell to settle estate. On C. & N. W. RR., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Write Mrs. J. Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

**ELEVATOR ON PENNA.** R. R. for sale. Capacity 15,000 bushels. Fully equipped to handle wheat, oats, clover seed and wool. In excellent condition. Priced for quick sale to settle an estate. Easy terms. Write M. K. Jacobs, Trustee, Kendallville, Indiana.

**MEADE, KANS.**—Elevator for sale. Excellent, very large trade territory. Will bear investigation. Now in operation by us and has been for 11 years. Would not sell but for other business that commands my attention. Write Mr. T. S. Moffett, % Moffett Live Stock Com. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—Half interest in grain and lumber business for sale, located in county seat town. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**MEADE, KANS.**—15,000 bus. iron-clad elvtr. for sale. Double all steel Kewanee air lift; motor power; new bucket belt; everything A1 condition; only three elvtrs.; over a million bus. station, fine town. Write J. C. Lewis, 610 W. 58th Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo.

## ELEVATOR FOR RENT

**ELEVATOR FOR RENT** in good territory. Business established forty years. Write Dexter Baber, Dudley, Ill.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED**—Grain elevators to move. J. H. Fisch Co., Barnesville, Minn.

**WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE** elevator in Iowa. Address Mr. Hughes, 216 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

**WANT TO EXCHANGE** several farms for an elevator. Indiana preferred. Address 64F8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED TO TRADE** for grain elevator—One-half section Saskatchewan Canada land, near large town. For particulars write 64F4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## INVESTMENT

**WANT TO SELL** an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Address 64C27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—100-bbl. flour mill and feed bus. for sale in DeSoto; 6,000 pop. Good country; several hundred dairy and poultry farms in vicinity. Barrett, DeSoto, Mo.

**CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.**—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill; feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

**INDIANA** flour mill for sale; 700-bbl. daily capacity; average receipts over \$800,000 yr. Less than actual appraisal. Illust. prospectus File 1-1, 911. Address 64F18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**OHIO**—50-bbl. well equipped flour mill for sale. Good elvtr., feed and shipping facilities; located in splendid grain and stock raising community; excep. opportunity; well established. The Shough Co., South Charleston, O.

## ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL FOR SALE

**CHICAGO**—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale; 40,000 bu. storage and work room; located on eastern and western roads; can load or unload in bulk, sacks or barrels; equipped to clean, clip and separate all grains and with complete set of Draver percentage mixers. Centrally located and enjoy standard privileges. An ideal plant and location to build up extensive split car business north, east and south. This plant can be bought at a very low price for quick sale. Poor health reason for selling. Address 64F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## LEASE WANTED

**WANT TO LEASE** two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**WISCONSIN** feed mill and warehouse property for sale or rent. Main building and office 50x150 ft., iron-clad elevator adjoining, with a 60,000-bu. capacity, four concrete silos 16x60; have 100-ton railroad track scale also; three lines of railroad, C. & N. W., Soo Line and C. M. & St. P. A splendid location for a feed mixing plant. We have a very good wholesale and retail trade, and are located in the heart of a large dairy and poultry center. Helmer Milling Co., general offices, 184-186 W. Second St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

## HELP WANTED WITH INVESTMENT

**WANT TO SELL** \$3,500 interest in grain elevator, capitalized for \$12,500; built 1919; on C. & N. W. R. R.; handles hay, grain, flour, mill feeds, live poultry and poultry feeds. To right man who purchases my stock, management will be given at a salary of \$175 per month. Rare opportunity. Located in a wonderful valley at the foothills of the Rocky Mts. Address 64F6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an exposure of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Record of Receipts**—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

**Record of Cars Shipped**—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

**Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating**, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**COAL BUSINESS** in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**COAL AND FEED** business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—Lumber, coal, and hardware business for sale. In real live town. Big business. Very reasonable. Address 64C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**TOWANDA, PA.**—For sale or rent. Approximately three acres land on L. V. R. R., private siding on property. Three-story heavy timber construction building, 79' X 123'; 2-story brick building, 20' X 80'; 2-story brick building, 35' X 35', suitable storage-in-transit warehouse or factory purposes. Box 70, Towanda, Pa.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## PARTNER WANTED

**PARTNER** with fair amount of capital wanted. Must be under forty years of age and experienced in feed trade. An old established and profitable feed business. Modern plant, in first class physical condition. Large annual trade. New fire-proof brick and cement addition almost completed for molasses processing business. Write A. L. Scott, Pres., The Pittsburg Elevator Company, Pittsburg, Kans.

## HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED BRANCH OFFICE MANAGER

## WANTED

Prominent Chicago wire house is vitally interested in securing the services of an accomplished business getter.

Commendable record in Indiana or Illinois territory a pre-requisite.

Give qualifications, references and salary in first letter.

Address Box 64E7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago

## ENGINES FOR SALE

## A BARGAIN

20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine for sale. First class condition. Conroy Lumber & Grain Co., Conroy, Ia.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANT POSITION** as mgr. of country elvtr. 10 yrs. exper. bookkeeper and gen. off. man. Refs. A. M. Stokesbury, Des Moines, Ia. R. 3.

**DESIRE POSITION** as manager of elevator with or without sidelines. Experienced. Can furnish excellent references. Address 64C4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of country elevator, farmers or line company. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Can give best of references and bond; 20 years' experience. Write E. J. Funk, Garden City, Kans.

**SITUATION WANTED** by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 yrs. exper., 8 yrs. with an old line concern. Understand sidelines, and can keep books. Prefer Kans. or Neb. Address 64E10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**PRACTICAL** grain man with several years experience managing elevators, now open for position. Thoroughly competent and a hustler. References—old reliable Chicago and Indianapolis houses and local grain men. Address 64C22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION DESIRED** by efficient manager with 20 years' experience with farmers' companies. Now employed in a large town with one of the largest farmers' companies in Iowa, but desires a country station. Experienced in grain, lumber, all sidelines, and live stock. Good accountant. Highest credentials. Address 64F19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ AND USE THEM.



## SCALES FOR SALE

## A BARGAIN

One 100 ton track scale for sale. In good condition. For further information, write Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**RICHARDSON** Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## SEEDS WANTED

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES WANTED

**WANTED**—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

## 3 PHASE 60 CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS

60-hp., 1800 RPM., 220/440 Volt.  
50-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.  
40-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.  
30-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.  
25-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.

Many others All speeds and sizes  
V. M. Nussbaum & Company Fort Wayne, Ind.

## TWO ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR SALE.

One 20-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 1160 r.p.m. at full load Westinghouse Electric Induction motor, type CS at \$125.00.

One 25-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt speed 1200 r.p.m. F-M Rebuilt Electric Motor at \$150.

Both these motors have oil starting compensators which are included in the above prices.

Boyd Produce Company,

Boyd, Wis.

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER**, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### AT A BARGAIN PRICE

\$100.00 takes this 16" Sprout Waldron Monarch Ball Bearing Single Attrition Mill in A1 condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. Dak.

### FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

### EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Noye 20th Century 9x24 Six Roll Mills with ball bearings and one extra pair of rolls. Used mills in the best of condition. Also a number of second-hand 9x24 extra rolls, elevator buckets, conveyors and mill supplies. R. K. Noye, 285 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

### REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.  
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**WILL SELL AT BARGAIN**—No. 4 Monarch Magnetic Separator; nearly new. St. Johns Co-op. Co., St. Johns, Mich.

### BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### A BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

For Sale: We will discontinue operating our 75-bbl. Midget Marvel mill and want to dispose of it, with 2 scourers, 1 Alsop generator and 1 Novadeloz mixer. Rolls just recently ground. Wertz & Shaw, Union, Ill.

### A BARGAIN

1—9x18 four pair high roller feed mill; one Dreadnaught ear corn crusher; one Novo 40-H. P. gasoline engine for sale. \$225.00 takes all, or will sell separately. All three in very good running condition. E. W. Eaton, Chandler, Minn.

### NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINES WANTED

**SECOND HAND** hammer mill, wanted, belt-type; 30-h. p. capacity. Write particulars to Jay Grain Co., Elwood, Ind.

### WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2¾ lbs.

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## The Farm Board Has Been Giving Wheat Some Real Thrills



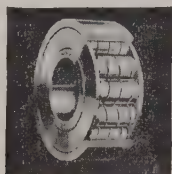
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## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the  
Grain World, formerly  
the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

### CHICAGO, MARCH 26, 1930

STARTING the office fire with a can of gasoline cost an Ohio elevator manager his life, as is reported in our news columns this number.

RECORDING seal numbers on B. of L. or on shipping notice sent to receiver helps unloaders to detect tampering with car's content in transit.

REDUCED TRACTOR PRICES have come just in time to enable spring wheat farmers to increase their acreage. They will not overlook the pegged price of the Farm Board.

THE ACTIVE elevator building campaign in the southwest proves that the grain dealers of that section have more faith than ever in the future of the grain business of that section.

THE EXPLOSURE hazard was again emphasized most disastrously at Rhame, N. D., recently when three perfectly good elevators built close together fell in ashes, the victims of a small blaze and a strong wind.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN Egg and Poultry Cooperative Ass'n is reported as having taken an option on one of the Province's big feed mills, the purpose being to supply its membership with "cheaper feed." Feed manufacturers in this country are confronted by a similar, but an even more dangerous situation, in that low cost government funds might be used to finance such projects.

ONE of the most successful salesmen in the entire United States is quoted as saying that three things have been responsible for whatever of success he may have attained: (1) Sell only something that you are sure is good. (2) Know your product thoroly and (3) present your proposition by means of convincing facts and not spacious argument.

THE SAME "ECONOMISTS" that have been saying that wheat prices in Liverpool control prices the world over, are now saying that wheat speculation on this country's boards of trade is costing the American grower 25 cents a bushel. Just how these two statements can be reconciled, is hard to say. Furthermore, if the Liverpool price is controlling, so long as we have an exportable surplus, what is to be the price basis when we come to a domestic production and consumption balance?

ANOTHER NEW DEVELOPMENT has arisen in the contest between those independent merchants and grain dealers who are fighting for their commercial lives, and the pool organizations who are contending for their elimination. This time it is the boycott, and a number of reports have come in that formal action along this line has been taken, at pool meetings. Where a conspiracy can be proven, redress may be had through the courts, but boycott resolutions expressed in general terms offer no ground for injunctive relief.

SUNFLOWER seed seems to be dangerously susceptible to combustion if exposed to any artificial heat. Recently an Indiana elevator turned off the heat and filled its drier with sunflower seed. The prompt arrival of the fire department the following morning saved the plant, but not until all seeds were washed out of the drier was the fire extinguished. This is the third fire started recently in sunflower seed in a drier; indicating clearly that great care must be exercised in drying this seed.

LEST IT BE FORGOTTEN, the Farm Board in one of a series of questions and answers, concerning the Agri. Marketing Act, says money loaned by the Farm Board may be for the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and the food products thereof, as well as for the construction, or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing or merchandising of agricultural commodities and the food products thereof. If the Board will start breweries, malthouses, distilleries many thirsty citizens will shout loudly its praise.

A SHIPPER'S claim for damages to shipment may be used to offset the carrier's claim for unpaid freight charges under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in C. & N. W. Ry. Co. v. Lindell. The carriers have sought to maintain as a principle the payment of freight charges first on the plea that the Interstate Commerce Act required it, and that the suit for damages must be in a separate action. Now the Supreme Court declares that the bringing of a counterclaim serves to avoid inconvenience and expense and injustice as well as consumption of the court's time.

ADJUSTING a set screw without turning off the power has long been recognized as a dangerous undertaking, yet one more elevator manager tried it recently and lost his life. The North Dakota elevator was saved from the flames by the timely arrival of neighbors.

AT LAST IT'S OUT. Farmers are advised to cut their wheat acreage ten per cent and let the land remain idle. That is such a fine program and holds out such alluring prospects for increased weed production, we wonder why it has not been openly advocated before.

GOOD SEED TRAINS have been and are still being run in many sections of the country. Farmers, by the thousands, have shown their interest by carefully inspecting the exhibits and by carrying away instructive literature. If dealers in good seed do not materially profit by these campaigns, it will most certainly be their own fault.

IN LESS than three months the harvesting of new wheat will be started in this country. Beginning in Texas and moving steadily northward, we shall, in less than six months be overwhelmed by another avalanche, such as almost buried us last fall. With our terminal elevators practically full, and with 129,153,000 bus., back on the farms, the total in all positions being estimated at 372,000,000 bus., there does not appear to be much of an incentive for private purchases. Conditions are different with the Farm Board, however, for Federal capital, and not that of its members is being risked "on the turn of the card."

IT TAKES MONEY to run a trade association, and the value of the service it is able to render to its members and the trade as a whole bears a direct relationship to the number of dollars available. There is ordinarily but one way to get money and that is thru the collection of dues, and boards of directors are frequently perplexed as to whether it is better to have dues relatively high and membership correspondingly low, or vice versa. There is always inspiration in numbers, however, and an organization with 500 members has five times as much public sentiment influence as one with only 100.

THE ACTIVITIES of the Federal Farm Board have so thoroly advertised our wheat surplus to the importing countries of the world that many new laws are being enacted to protect the home-producers from foreign competition, and especially from dumping of the North American surplus by the Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool. When manufacturers accumulate a burdensome surplus of any product, they hide it and tell no one. Such a policy by North American wheat producers at least would not depress the market as is the crow calls of the Farm Board. The Farmers' Union of Great Britain is asking the government to guarantee an attractive price for home-grown wheat and thus insure the production of enough home-grown wheat to shut out foreign wheat and depress the price farther.



AND NOW, they are talking acreage reduction in Canada, and with the same breath, the Canadian government and the government-owned railway are advertising for farm colonists. "Consistency; thou art a jewel." If Canada produces a large crop it may have enough extra surplus to make up for the Farm Board's reduced acreage in our spring wheat section.

### A Battle Royal

The campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, last year, seems to have been about on a par with the one waged in Northwestern Ohio, and Northeastern Indiana in 1927, in an effort to check the spread of the European corn borer.

In both, there was great extravagance in the purchase of equipment and supplies. In both, there was wanton waste in the destruction of property, and in both there was that attitude upon the part of some officials, that brought open rebellion from some of the producers.

About \$10,000,000 in Federal funds were spent in the corn borer campaign and about \$6,000,000 in the raid on the fruit fly, and both of the pests are still with us.

As was pointed out in the Journal some weeks ago, the greatest struggle of all time may be the battle between man and the insects and other food and feed destroyers, and if our accomplishments against the grain and boll weevils, the corn borer, the chinch bug, the fruit fly, etc., are indicative of the final result, man is doomed to defeat.

Science, however, may come to the rescue, and in the meantime there is no occasion for either graft or extravagance in spending public funds, in carrying on the fight.

### Not Divinely Inspired

In all of the history of the human race there has been but one man who was able to store grain, with a positive assurance that he would ultimately find a profitable market for it. That man was Joseph, and he was divinely inspired or guided.

All down through the succeeding centuries, other men have hoped for such guidance, so far as is known but it has never been given them, and they have had to take a chance. Grain must always be stored however, and there is never a lack of capital willing to take the risk.

Past personal experience and statistics lead some men to certain conclusions and they are willing to back these up with their cash, by buying wheat along in July or August, and they expect to sell, some time before the next harvest, at a profit. When such purchases are made, they are usually hedged, and that means that some other men, with a similar experience and the same statistical information, have reached a different conclusion.

Up to the present time there is no indication of Divine inspiration in either the activities of the Canadian pools, or our own Farm Board, and no one is expecting "seven years of famine" to help in the disposal of the present burdensome surplus. It is this difference of opinion, which gives the farmer a market whenever he wants to sell, and statistics prove that with anything like fair storage and shrinkage deductions, the farmer sells to better advantage at harvest time than at any other time in the year.

### A Crop Shortage the Only Hope

In a letter to the Governor of No. Dakota, Chairman Legge says that the operations of the Stabilization Corp'n. will doubtless result in their having 100,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand at the close of the present crop year. Then after warning the farmers that they must reduce their acreage, he says:

"If they will cooperate, the Stabilization Corporation will be justified in paying storage charges and carrying this wheat for a time in the hope that a crop shortage somewhere in the world will give them an opportunity to unload it. \* \* \*"

Unloading 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, a good deal of which has been bought at a pegged price and that is under the burden of several months' carrying charge, may not be so easy unless this year's crops in the United States and Canada are even smaller than they were in 1929. Selling this wheat abroad at anything less than the domestic price would of course put our export flour millers in a bad hole and might practically kill our export trade in flour. Some idea of what that might mean, will be gained when it is recalled that in 1928, 11,851,842 barrels of flour valued at \$73,855,258 were exported, while in 1929, 13,663,457 barrels having a value of \$80,788,765 were exported.

### Pass the Strong Bill to Protect Drafts

Comptroller of the Currency J. W. Pole is living up to the reputation of his predecessors in that office who have been obsessed with the belief that they must make it impossible to pry any money out of the federal treasury or out of a bank under federal protection. He objects to the Strong bill because it would eliminate the necessity for showing that the assets of a failed national bank had been augmented by the collection of a shipper's draft with B/L. The answer to this is in the words of the Oklahoma court, that the bank should pay the draft or if it has not at the moment sufficient funds it should close its doors instantaneously.

The Comptroller complains that the Strong bill would penalize the general creditors by requiring the fund to be held in trust for them. This is just. The general creditors are depositors and others who have been dealing with the bank for years and are chargeable with knowledge of its condition and are deriving a benefit from their relation thereto, while the distant shipper knows nothing of its reputation and pays his fee for the collection, and that closes the transaction. The drawer of a draft should not be made a depositor against his will.

The grain dealers now have secured the backing of the millers in their campaign for the enactment of the Strong bill. The Millers National Federation has reports from members, fifty of whom have had losses on drafts ranging from \$18 to \$6,000. A miller of Lockport, N. Y., states the position clearly when he says, "Why should we stand a loss when we hire a man to act as messenger for us to go to a certain place and get some money, and this man before getting the money back to us files a petition in bankruptcy?"

The farmers co-operative elevator companies and the farm pools are likewise interested and no better farm relief could be devised than to pass the Strong bill to ensure receipt of all

money on drafts made by them for their grain shipments.

This bill will come before the committee on banking and currency and each shipper, not only of grain, but of other commodities, should ask his congressman to appear personally before the committee to urge the enactment of the bill. Local chambers of commerce should take similar action.

If the banks will not collect drafts, shippers will have to create another agency for this purpose, and the banking system of the United States will have failed to perform its proper functions.

### A Thought for the Millers

Many of this country's millers have been lulled into a false sense of security because of the fact that George S. Milnor of the Sparks Milling Co., St. Louis, has been named as a vice-president of the Stabilization Corp'n. The corporation needs much more storage capacity than is now available if wheat is to be held for any great length of time, and the flour mills of the country have much storage room that could be used.

Doubtless that is the reason for carrying the "olive branch" to the millers. They can supply some much needed storage if they will.

The "fly in the ointment," however, is that they will unquestionably be asked to use the wheat thus stored with them, regardless of the fact that they may be able to buy other grain for less money. Furthermore, they can't lay in heavy stocks of what would be considered "outlaw" wheat, if their bins are full of grain owned by the Stabilization Corp'n, no matter how advantageous such an arrangement might be.

Perhaps it would be well for the millers to recall what was said to the grain dealers when they went to Washington to protest those activities of the Farm Board in which they saw ultimate ruin. Perhaps it would also be well for them to remember that the Agricultural Marketing Act authorizes the stabilization corporations to process and to merchandise any quantity of wheat whether or not it is acquired from stockholders or members, and finally, they should not forget that some of the present members of the Farm Board have said, in so many words that provision No. 2, in the declaration of principles will never have been carried out until the producer, and the processor and the packer, are all in just one organization. There are a good many radicals, and socialists, both in and out of Congress, who are advocating the same thing.

The Farm Board, at the outset apparently did not think it needed the grain trade and most of the members were quite complacent at its proposed destruction. The going was not so good, however, and both the grain and the milling trades have been called upon for help.

Does this mean that all are going to pull along together, or does it mean just a lift up the grade, after which the destructive tactics are again to be started? Well, that is a question the men in the grain trade would like to have answered, right now, but it won't be, and the ultimate answer will depend upon whether radical or conservative councils prevail in Washington. It has even been suggested that the radicals were instrumental in securing the appointment of Mr. Milnor, for the purpose of eventually organizing a "processing" unit.



## Where Will the New Crop Be Stored?

The Federal Farm Board, by bulling the market has hastened the movement of surplus wheat to the terminals, and its subsidiary is now supposed to have approximately 35,000,000 bushels in store. So far it seems to have given no consideration to the advisability of selling or consuming any of its purchases, so an unusual congestion exists in the terminal markets where the Farmers Grain Corporation is buying.

Canada is also suffering from a similar congestion. The holding tactics of the Canadian Pool and of the Federal Farm Board in attempting to boost the prices on European buyers has resulted in a general boycott of North American wheat, especially by the millers and bakers of the United Kingdom.

With this unusual congestion in our terminal markets, grain dealers generally are much disturbed by the pressing problem of storage room for the new crop, and our news columns reflect unusual activity in the construction of new storage annexes and of new elevators. In the Journal for March 12th we published items regarding the following improvements which will add approximately 29,078,000 bushels to the grain elevator storage facilities of the country:

Kingston, Ont., Kingston Elevator Co., Ltd.	2,500,000
Farmersville, Ill., Fernandes Grain Co.	30,000
Peoria, Ill., East Peoria Elevator Co.	500,000
Alton, Ill., Stanard Tilton Milling Co.	190,000
Springfield, Ill., Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	1,300,000
Terre Haute, Ill., Terre Haute Pub. El. Corp.	1,000,000
Davenport, Ia., Western Flour Mills	400,000
Plains, Kans., Plains Equity Exchange	150,000
Minneola, Kans., Farmers Co-op. Exchange	150,000
Dighton, Kans., Farm. Co-op. El. Assn.	150,000
Cimarron, Kans., Co-op. Equity Exchange	200,000
Copeland, Kans., Copeland Equity Exchange	367,000
Montezuma, Kans., Kansas Milling Co.	200,000
Meade, Kans., Co-op. Elev. & Supply Co.	140,000
Johnson, Kans., Vosburg Grain Co.	20,000
Johnson, Kans., Collingwood Grain Co.	25,000
Big Bow, Kans., Collingwood Grain Co.	25,000
Manter, Kans., Collingwood Grain Co.	25,000
Kismet, Kans., Kismet Equity Exchange	30,000
Kendall, Kans., Geo. E. Gano	40,000
Johnson, Kans., Johnson Co-op. Grain Co.	40,000
Satanta, Kans., Co-op. Grain Co.	40,000
Ulysses, Kans., Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.	40,000
Manter, Kans., Farmers Elevator Co.	40,000
Mill Post, Kans., Jack Carter	30,000
Hutchinson, Kans., R. C. Davidson Grn. Co.	365,000
Hutchinson, Kans., Geo. E. Gano	1,000,000
Hutchinson, Kans., C. D. Jennings Grn. Co.	500,000
Hutchinson, Kans., Security Elevator Co.	800,000
Galveston, Tex., Galveston Wharf Co.	3,500,000
Ft. Worth, Texas, Kimbell Milling Co.	1,000,000
Lark, Tex., J. N. Beasley Grain Co.	35,000
Wichita Falls, Tex., General Mills	1,176,000
Hereford, Tex., Farmers Elevator Co.	35,000
Bushland, Tex., Carl Hill	20,000
Hennessey, Okla., Star Mill & Elev. Co.	100,000
Toledo, Ohio, Natl. Mfg. Co. (Natl. Bis.)	2,250,000
Toledo, Ohio, Federal Feeders Service Inc.	200,000
Omaha, Neb., Cargill Com. Co.	5,000,000
St. Joseph, Mo., Famo Feed Milling Co.	50,000
St. Joseph, Mo., Union Ter. (Stratton Co.)	1,000,000
Kansas City, Mo., Wab. El. (Uhlmann Co.)	1,000,000
Duluth, Minn., Occident Term. Co.	2,000,000
Minneapolis, Minn., Searle Grain Co.	1,000,000
Minot, N. D., Farmers Co-op. Co.	50,000
Bazine, Kan., Humburg Grain & Supply Co.	10,000
Bloomington, Ill., Funk Bros. Seed Co.	150,000
Battle Creek, Mich., The Postum Co.	205,000

As is indicated by our improvement news in recent numbers many other elevators are also under construction, and still others are contemplated, but with all these new plants completed and ready to store grain, storage space will still be at a premium and the terminals will be just as badly congested as ever when the movement of the new crop gets under way.

Chicago and St. Louis have lost many of their old wooden elevators, without any of them being replaced with modern fire-proof storage plants. Duluth, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Wichita and Fort Worth have added many new reinforced concrete grain storage houses and are equipped to

accommodate a large volume of grain, but confronted as the country is with its present congestion of existing storage facilities, trouble is sure to be encountered at every turn by those who attempt to care for the early rush of wheat to market, and every day that the Farm Board continues its buying and storing policy, the congestion will be increased and the caring for the new crop made more of a puzzling problem. By piling up the surplus in the visible supply show windows the Farm Board is causing permanent injury to the farmers' market out of all proportion to the benefit derived from the small premium paid for deliveries of country run Nos. 1 and 2. Government never has made a success of any line of business and now is muddling the grain business just as was expected it would do.

Storing grain in box cars never has proved satisfactory to any interest involved, but unless more storage is quickly provided that will be the only space open to the new crop.

## The Urgent Need of Driers in Country Elevators

The unusual congestion of grain storage facilities in the United States and Canada at present, combined with the depressing prospect of little reduction in the congestion before the 1930 crops start to move, is sure to result in greater congestion of country elevators than has been experienced in many years. The rapid increase in the use of the combine harvester has greatly accelerated the movement of new wheat to country elevators, and doubtless winter wheat farmers will strain every facility to expedite the marketing of their new crop. The farmers know there is an increased acreage planted of winter wheat, and they are shrewd enough to realize that the market will decline as the volume offered increases, so they will rush their new crop to the elevator as fast as possible in the hope of realizing a better price than will be paid for the same wheat a month later.

Elevator operators who have suffered heavy discounts because of the heating of combined grain will appreciate the necessity of providing every facility for expediting the handling of combined wheat, and those who are far-sighted will install a drier to aid them in placing the new wheat in condition for safe shipment to distant points. Elevator men generally are installing larger receiving pits and faster handling legs, and many of them have already installed modern driers, but the great majority of country elevators are still lacking this essential equipment.

Immature or damp combined wheat cannot safely be loaded into a box car and shut up for a week or more. It is sure to heat and discolor, thus earning a liberal discount, and the discount on a couple of cars will often amount to more than the cost of a small drier, so it is foolish to attempt to handle damp grain without a drier.

Never before has the well-equipped country elevator been such an absolute necessity to the marketing of wheat as it is today, but only with a modern drier properly operated can the country elevator men handle new wheat profitably.

Elevator operators who handled combined wheat of the 1928 and 1929 crops will recall with much sadness their heavy discounts on

shipments which arrived at destination heating. When one considers the speed with which the user of the improved combine rushes new wheat to market, we wonder that all of the elevator operators handling this immature and damp grain have not long since applied to the bankruptcy courts for relief.

## Ice Blockade Excuses Failure to Deliver Grain

The Grammer Steamship Co. brought suit against Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., to recover freight money earned by the J. G. Grammer on 237,917 bus. of grain from Ft. William to Buffalo.

The boat left port Dec. 12, 1927, at 10:20 p. m., and arrived at Sault Ste. Marie locks on Dec. 14, at 10:08 a. m. The government official in charge of channels directed the master to tie up to the pier and await his turn, there being 15 boats ahead waiting for the ice-bound Eads to be cleared. On Dec. 17 heavy ice conditions made it hopeless to proceed further, and several owners, as well as the master of the Grammer decided to lay up at the Soo for the winter, and the crew was dismissed. Twenty-nine steam vessels, 22 carrying grain, were laid up below the docks in consequence of the freezing of the channels. The Grammer arrived in port at Buffalo, May 6, with the grain in good condition.

**The Court said:** Since neither the charters nor Bs/L specified time of delivery of the grain, I think the general rule in admiralty applies, to wit, in the performance of the contract in a reasonable manner and the prosecution of her voyage to the port of delivery, before earning the stipulated freight, the carrier was required to use due diligence to foresee and anticipate the customary weather conditions at the Soo in early December, and make efficient effort to overcome any obstructions to her arrival within a reasonable time. Resort to extraordinary means to keep the ice and sleet from forming a barrier or blockade, as distinguished from diligent effort to progress the voyage when confronted with difficulty, was not required.

The rule of law is that, if the ice blockade in St. Mary's River after exertion and diligence by the steamship to go forward, actually prevented delivery, then libellant, in my opinion, was excused from earlier delivery and justified in remaining, during the winter, in a place of safety. *Allen v. Mercantile M. Ins. Co.*, 44 N. Y. 437, 4 Am. Rep. 700; *Clark v. Barnwell*, 12 How. 272, 13 L. Ed. 985; *Philadelphia, etc., v. Peale* (D. C.) 135 F. 606. It has even been definitely held, in a few of the cited decisions, that where a vessel is detained by floating ice, and the cargo owner demands the goods at the point of detention, full freight has been earned.

I discover no fault on the part of libellant in failing to promptly deliver the cargo. The delay of two days in the arrival of the Grammer at the port of loading was due to extreme cold and stormy weather on Lake Superior. After reaching Port Arthur, the thermometer registered subzero (30 degrees at 8 a. m. December 9th). Inclement weather continued during the three days of loading—a delay of two days—and the use of tugs was necessary to make paths from one elevator to another. The charters had been executed on the day preceding the arrival of the steamer, and respondent's agent, Gauer, was then fully aware of the severe cold at the Soo, and the imminent danger of St. Mary's river freezing. It may fairly be assumed, in view of his experience in supervising navigation, that he was aware of the existence of a doubt as to getting through the ice below the locks. He disregarded the request of Fawcett, libellant's agent, to change the shipping orders to require loading at one or more elevators, instead of six, to hasten departure in the hope of reaching open water below the locks.

In my opinion, diligent effort was made to deliver her cargo before the final close of navigation, and in compliance with the charter; but the freezing of the channels under consideration estopped her.

Libellant, because of the conditions, has a right of recovery of the full amount of freight specified in the charter.—U. S. District Court, New York, 37 Fed. Rep. (2d) 366.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### The Primary Markets

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Among your statistical tables is one in which you show wheat stocks and consumption, corn stocks and consumption and oats stocks and consumption at the 14 leading primary markets. Will you please name these markets for me?—Thomas E. Jones, Cleveland, O.

**Ans.:** The grain trade, some years ago, recognized the following 14 cities as the leading primary grain markets: Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Toledo, and Wichita. Since then, other cities have become more important, at least as to some of the grains, than have some of those listed above, but because of the value of comparative figures, with the same factors, no change has been made in the list. Furthermore, some of the country's principal markets, such as Buffalo, Baltimore, Galveston, etc., are not considered primary markets because the most of the grain they handle has previously passed through some other city listed as a primary market, and to take them into account would mean double accounting for the same grain. It is of course realized that there is some duplication at the present time, but this is largely, if not completely, counterbalanced by grain which never touches any of the 14 cities named above.

### Application of Natural Shrinkage Rule?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have followed with interest the various articles appearing in your Journal with regard to so-called "Natural Shrinkage" of grain in transit, and understand that about three years ago an agreement was reached between the grain shippers and the carriers that natural shrinkage would be adjusted by an allowance of one-eighth of 1 per cent of the total weight of the contents of the car.

We would appreciate your advising us how this rule is applied in the settling of claims covering movements of grain between two points where official weights are used at both the loading and unloading elevators. That is, do they apply the one-eighth of 1 per cent shrinkage against all cars shipped over a certain period, giving the carriers the benefit of any overages to apply against the shortages, and adjusting for the net shortage remaining after deducting one-eighth of 1 per cent from the total weight of all the cars involved in the movement, or is the shortage in each car adjusted individually, and the overages, if any, ignored?—Grain Claims Bureau, Limited, R. C. Weagant, Manager, Winnipeg, Man.

**Ans.:** The practice is to figure the shrinkage against each carload independently. That also is the legal liability.

Some claim departments will refuse a claim if they have a record that the same shipper from the same station has shipped many cars that ran over, proving that his weights, in their opinion, are unreliable.

An exception is made in the case of contract lots ex-lake Buffalo, where the shortage or overage is figured on the entire lot included in the contract shipment, shortages on individual cars being offset by overages on others, and vice versa.

Aside from this exception, overages are ignored, and it is immaterial that the weight was official at both ends. If the shipper has an official weight at point of origin it is that much easier to prove the amount put into the car. If the weighing at point of origin is done by a public official the courts accept that weight as prima facie evidence, that is, they will not go behind the certificate of weight, or require an affidavit.

### Minimum Weight on Clean Out Car?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What is the ruling on clean-out cars? We understand that some of the railroads in Michigan allow one clean-out car a year for each kind of grain. The Ann Arbor Railroad on which we are located will allow but one clean-out car a year.—Central Elevator Co., Byron, Mich.

**Ans.:** Some railroads have interpreted the tariff to permit the loading out of one car of each kind of grain; but the wording of the tariff allows the railroad company to limit the shipper to one car. In the Northwest the tariff expressly allows one car for each grain. Following is the clean out tariff of the Western Trunk Line Ass'n:

Note 6, Supplement 39, Circ. No. 1-T. Clean Out Rule. For the purpose of cleaning out elevators and grain houses, one carload may be shipped, at the close of the season each year, from each elevator or grain house, subject to a minimum weight of 30,000 lbs., in lieu of the minimum weight provided in paragraphs 1 and 2, or in tariff on file, from one consignor and one shipping point to one consignor at one destination, and to consist of one or more kinds of grain and (or) seeds.

Exception. For the purpose of cleaning out elevators and grain houses at the close of the season (except between Sept. 1 and Dec. 15 inclusive) one carload each year of each kind of grain or seed from each elevator or grain house served and located on the C. & N. W. Ry., C., M., St. P. & O. R. R., C., R. I. & P. R. R., M. & St. L. R. R., or Minnesota & Western R. R., in North Dakota, South Dakota or Minnesota to St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior, may be shipped subject to minimum weight of 30,000 lbs.

### What Is Included in Visible Supply?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Can you tell me what makes the difference between the "Visible Supply" figures as compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade, by "Bradstreets" and by the U. S. D. A.?—Philip Roth, London, Eng.

**Ans.:** The difference arises from the fact that the markets included in the three compilations are different. The Chicago Board figures include the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Ft. Worth, Galveston, Hutchinson, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Newport News, New York, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Toledo and Wichita.

Bradstreet includes all of the foregoing and the following additional markets: Aberdeen, Augusta, Binghamton, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Kankakee, Lincoln, Louisville, Manitowoc, Mansfield, Mitchell, Nashville, Norfolk, Ogdensburg, Providence, Sioux Falls, Springfield, Watertown, N. Y., Watertown, S. D., and Youngstown.

The U. S. D. A. includes the following in neither the Bradstreet nor the Chicago Board lists: Norfolk, Houston, Erie, Fairport, Des Moines, Ogden and Pittsburgh. It does include all in the Chicago Board list, and the following that are not in that list, but are in the list used in the Bradstreet compilations: Cincinnati, Louisville, Manitowoc, Nashville and Norfolk, and to make the comparison complete Bradstreets' list includes the following that are not in the list of the U. S. D. A.: Aberdeen, Augusta, Binghamton, Chattanooga, Dallas, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Kankakee, Lincoln, Mansfield, Mitchell, Ogdensburg, Providence, Springfield, O., Sioux Falls, Watertown, S. D., Watertown, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio. The U. S. D. A. list has been somewhat changed since it first began to put out commercial grain stocks' figures, some markets having been added and some eliminated. The question naturally arises as to why the three lists are not the same, and the answer is that if they were, they would be all alike and but one would be needed. Furthermore, both the Bradstreet and the Chicago Board figures have included practically the same markets that are in them now, for a good many

years, and to make any radical changes would make the figures valueless from a comparative standpoint.

### Elevator Bucket Bolts?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Can you tell us where we can get a flat-head shoulderless elevator bucket bolt, size  $\frac{5}{16}$ "x1" or  $\frac{5}{16}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "?

The "Norway" flat-head will not work because the shoulder is too large. The "Eclipse" or "Reliance" pattern is O.K. but we can not find them in a size larger than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Your help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.—Bridgeport Supply Co., Bridgeport, Ind.

**Ans.:** The Eclipse and Reliance bolts are made only in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch range of sizes.

The shoulders on the Norway bolts are very small and are easily filed off, or if many are to be used the shoulders can be turned off at a machine shop.

We know of no manufacturer of 5/16 bolts without a shoulder.

### Leasing Railroad Elevators?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Has the Hepburn Act been invoked against railroad companies leasing elevators to grain concerns?—Jacob Levin, Lawyer, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Ans.:** The Hepburn amendment to the Elkins Act and the Interstate Commerce Act, approved June 29, 1906, was directed at discrimination, and there have been no prosecutions thereunder against railroad companies for alleged discrimination between grain firms. The practice of the railroad companies is to make the same uniform charge to all, and leases are made to grain companies of elevator properties to reduce the cost of operation. In the past few years several terminal elevators have been transferred from private to railroad ownership, the former private operator taking a lease, the railroad company realizing the advantage to it of an elevator on its own lines for expediting the unloading of cars.

### Correct Charge for Storage?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* On Nov. 11 we consigned a car of oats to a firm in Sioux City, Ia., with the understanding that when oats arrived if the price did not meet our expectations consignee would store them. Upon arrival the price did not suit us, therefore we put them in storage with the consignee, there being nothing said regarding the storage rate, we supposing it would be 1/30 of a cent a day, which had always been the regular charge, we having stored with them many times during the past several years.

On March 3 we ordered this card sold a/s was rendered accordingly, but instead of charging us at the regular rate of 1 cent per bushel for each 30 days, they have charged us in a/s at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel for each 30 days, or \$118.52 for 115 days. We were never advised of the rate, and supposed it would be the same as in the past.

Please advise if they are within their rights in making this charge, or can we compel them to reimburse us for the over charge?—Hoese & Lueth Grain Co., by B. W. Countryman, Spencer, S. D.

**Ans.:** Sec. 9 of Regulation 4 on elevators and warehouses, of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, 1923, prescribes a charge of one cent per bushel for transferring and weighing grain from car to car, including 10 days' free storage, after which time storage shall be charged at the rate of 1/30 cent per bushel per day. If performed for a member of the Exchange  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per bushel may be remitted. Therefore the old charge was correct; but if the Exchange has officially raised the rate patrons must pay the increased rate.

Storage charges have been climbing up with the increasing cost of labor and materials. For example twenty-five years ago the charge at Chicago was  $\frac{3}{4}$  c for the first 10 days and only one-fiftieth of one cent per bushel for each succeeding day. This was raised Jan. 1, 1904, to one-fortieth cents, and now and for several years past the authorized rate has been 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents for the first 10 days and 1/20 cent for each succeeding



day, at Chicago. This is equivalent to the rate objected to, of 1½ cents per month.

At Kansas City the rate years ago was one-thirtieth of a cent on one side of the line and 1/40 cent on the other side of the state line, per bushel per day.

For nearly a year storage room has been hard to get and has commanded unusual premiums in many markets.

## What Will Market Do to the Farm Board?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We would like to have the opinion of the Journal on the following question on farm board activity.

We understand thru the press that the Farm Board holdings in all positions are 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 bus., both cash and May future, and that the principal part of the future contracts are in the Chicago May option.

What is likely to be the outcome of cash wheat as regards price, during the settlement period of May contracts? due to the fact that Mr. Legge has said they expect to take delivery on their purchases of May contracts, and due to the fact that the amount of contract wheat in Chicago is insufficient to furnish the Farm Board with the amount of their purchases?

Can wheat in other grain centers be delivered on Chicago May contracts without shipping this wheat to Chicago? If so, what about the storage capacity in Chicago in case such influx should come?

In other words, what is the grain market going to do with the Farm Board?—Fred Durman, Bloomington Milling Co., Bloomington, Ind.

**Ans.:** The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade will be found equal to the emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and it is extremely probable that the Farm Board will get delivery of every pound of May wheat it has bought.

A few figures will make it clear that the May option is already working itself out. The maximum amount of open trades in the May future during February was on Feb. 19, just before the Farm Board started buying the May, standing at 201,308,000 bu. Just as soon as it was advertised to the world that the government was buying the May everybody else let it alone, with the result that by March 15 the open May trades had been closed down to 115,955,000. This is only half what it has been on this date in other years, the hedging trades since being transferred to Winnipeg and Liverpool. This reduction in the open May trades is at the rate of 4,000,000 bu. per day and if continued for the following 50 days would completely wipe out the May interest and even more, though of course the smaller the interest the less the daily reduction. On Saturday, May 31, the Chicago open May contracts may be less than 20,000,000 bu., and Chicago already had in store on Saturday, Mar. 22, 20,685,000 bus. of wheat.

Besides the directors of the Board of Trade could add 10,000,000 bus. by declaring wheat in cars on track a good delivery, one railroad, the Northwestern, at its Proviso yards alone having room for nearly 4,000 cars that would hold over 6,000,000 bus. of wheat. Other railroads also have considerable trackage.

Wheat in store at other points can not be delivered on Chicago futures. To do so would scare away buyers because they would not know where they would have to take delivery. Even now the Secretary of Agriculture is complaining to the Congress that too many grades are deliverable on Chicago futures.

No question will arise as to what the grain market will do with the Farm Board if the Board will kindly announce in advance just what it proposes to do and so place the grain dealers in a position to co-operate in its endeavors.

If the normal course works out as outlined in the foregoing cash wheat will sell at normal levels compared with May and the May will go out at around the same levels as the current July quotation. This is not to be taken as a suggestion that those having hedges sold in the May without intention to deliver should stay in until the last day. If everybody pursued that policy there would result a flare-up on May 31. Keep out of the crowd.

## Protein in Kansas City Receipts

T. B. Armstrong, first assistant inspector of the Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, observes that protein premiums have almost disappeared during the past 18 months.

Two years ago in March the range in prices on No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, Mo., between 11% protein and 14% protein was about 35 cents per bushel. At the present time No. 2 wheat is selling, basis May future, from 1c to 2c under for 11% wheat, to 2c to 4c over for 14% wheat, or within a range of about 5c per bushel.

The following table gives the total number of tests for protein made each month by the Kansas City laboratory of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department and the average percentage of the tests each month:

	1928-29		1929-30	
	No. Tests	Average	No. Tests	Average
July .....	17,508	11.82	17,119	12.02
August .....	7,283	11.93	5,604	12.55
September .....	3,198	12.02	2,165	12.65
October .....	3,130	12.11	2,255	12.63
November .....	2,071	11.96	1,239	12.36
December .....	2,358	11.92	2,043	12.23
January .....	1,733	11.94	1,306	12.37
February .....	2,989	11.87	1,448	12.21
March .....	2,148	11.91	.....	.....
April .....	1,148	12.28	.....	.....
May .....	1,376	11.99	Av. 7 months	.....
June .....	2,686	11.83	33,179	12.24
Av. crop year...	47,628	11.93		

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 26-27. Kansas Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 28-29. Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

Apr. —. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Apr. 25-26. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

May—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Enid, Okla., during the latter part of May.

May—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur, Ill., probably May 13-14.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 23-24. The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Oklahoma millers, Oklahoma coal dealers and the South-west Shippers Advisory Board, Enid, Okla.

May 26-27. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

June 16-17. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 19-21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 25-27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

## Grain and Hay Tariff Schedules

The new Senate tariff bill contains literally thousands of changes not only from the rates in the law as it now stands, but also from those proposed by the House. A joint committee will do its best to reconcile the differences between the measure as passed by the Senate and by the House, and it is of course, not yet known what the rates may eventually be.

The following statement shows, first, the proposed Senate rate, second, the proposed House rate, and third, the rate in the present law, as applied to the important grains, hay, straw, etc. Buckwheat (cwt.) 25c—25c—10c. Corn (bu.), 25c—15c—15c. Oats (bu.), 16c—15c—15c. Hay (ton), \$5—\$4—\$4. Straw (ton), \$1.50—\$1—\$1. Broom corn (ton), \$20—\$10—free.

## Must Watch That Farm Board

The chairman of the Federal Farm Board is apparently getting a little more anxious than his previous utterances have indicated about the accumulating stocks of wheat he is buying. He is now suggesting that he may send special agents abroad to try to make sales. Any holder of wheat who is prepared to sell at or near the market *does not need to send out commercial travellers*, for the market system provides every facility for doing business without resorting to such expedients. Those responsible for marketing the Canadian crop must watch carefully what the Federal Farm Board does, for its position is the most threatening feature in the whole situation. In the meantime it keeps advertising to the world the excessive character of the United States surplus.—*Grain Trade News, Winnipeg.*



H. L. Wierman, Denver, Colo., President-Elect, Denver Grain Exchange



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### New Kansas Pool Not Litigious

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n., the present Kansas wheat pool, has pending only one suit against a grower for breach of contract. This is a suit against a member who sold about 30,000 bus. of wheat outside of the pool, at least that is our information and is the allegation in our petition.—Benj. F. Hegler, general counsel, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n., Wichita, Kan.

[The organization referred to in Feb. 26 number, page 237, under the heading "Kansas Pool Loses Again" is the old Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n. and not the present Kansas Pool, whose full name is the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n.—Ed.]

### "Blah" No Solution of Farm Problem

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Grain prices are still on the toboggan. Our Mr. Legge has finally come to the conclusion that it needs more than 150 million and an idea to bring things out of a dump.

The world is a lot bigger than the U. S. Prices are now lower than they have been before all this agitation started. This with the smallest wheat crop that western Canada has had for years. Sure if production is cut down we can get a U. S. market and a higher price. What is this acreage going into? In the south today, cotton is being cut down and this acreage is going into oats. This is a big world problem and takes more than political "blah" to solve it.—J. F. Miller, Dakota City, Ia.

### Help! Help!

*Grain Dealers Journal:* "Help! Help!! Help!!! Help me get more for my wheat. Help me get more for my butter. Help me get more for my hogs." That seems to be the cry of the agitators.

But what about the city man who buys these products? Who is going to help him?

If the Farm Board does all it claims, a large share of the farm-reared city men are going back to the soil and start producing instead of consuming. That will give the Farm Board a greater surplus to struggle with.

With foreign countries opposing us by finding other sources of supply than North America, the Farm Board will be given every opportunity to get deeper into debt.

When it gets into debt with wheat at \$1 and wheat goes to \$2 it is easy to repay; but if it gets into debt with wheat at \$1 and the grain goes to 60 cents, that is another story.

Whenever a "sure-shot" game comes into existence so many people see their opportunity that the business is soon over-done and goes "flop."

Right now the Farm Board will have to make a good many millions of dollars before it is even with the game, so it will doubtless be a long time before it makes any money for the farmers. In my opinion our children and grand children will be burdened with taxes to repay the losses the Farm Board is now taking.

Observation proves that most of the people who are interested in the progress of the Farm Board out in this country are folks that have made dismal failures of themselves in every undertaking. And such elevator operators as have manifested interest are the kind who were always in the red at cut-off time.

I, for one, don't want to see this great country on a charity basis.—M. M. Moser, mgr. Equity Co-operative Ass'n, Farmington, Mont.

### The House That Jack Built

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In order to obtain easy money with which to pay off old debts and long past due machinery notes for farm machinery bought in 1927 and 1928, the delinquent farmer can now get it from his local co-operative ass'n, who gets it from the county co-operative, who gets it from the district co-operative, who gets it from the state co-operative, who gets it from the regional board, who gets it from the U. S. Farmers' National Grain Corporation, who gets it from the Stabilization Corporation, who gets it from the U. S. Farm Board, who gets it through an act of U. S. Congress, which gets it from the U. S. Treasury, which gets it from the taxpayers, including farmers and many others, and so it comes and goes, and the world keeps on going around and around and very much to the pleasing merriment and happy satisfaction of Mr. Legge and the International Harvester Co. and a few political potboilers.—Oklahoman.

One of our travelers in central Illinois found the elevator operators less afraid of the Farm Board taking away their business than they were of the Farm Board causing prices on grains to go so low that the farmers wouldn't get enough from their crops to pay up their bills, and keep on making purchases from the sidelines the dealers handled. The fear expressed was that of increasing book accounts and bad debts.

### Milnor Made Manager of Stabilization Corporation

Geo. S. Milnor, of Alton, Ill., on Mar. 8 was made vice pres. and gen. mgr. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation of the Federal Farm Board, with headquarters at Chicago, enabling Pres. W. G. Kellogg to give more attention to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, of which he is gen. mgr.

Mr. Milnor has been with the Sparks Milling Co. for 30 years, and president since the retirement of H. B. Sparks a year ago. He is the son of Frank R. Milnor, formerly a banker of Litchfield, who was married to the only daughter of the late David R. Sparks, founder of the milling company.

Mr. Milnor is well posted in matters of interest to the milling industry, being a director of the Millers National Federation and of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. He is vice pres. of the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n. of Illinois, having headquarters at Alton. He was a member of the trade practice conference committee of the Millers National Federation, at present co-operating with the Federal Trade Commission.

He has resigned his position as president and manager of the milling company and has removed to Chicago.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation unquestionably will have large quantities of wheat to dispose of to millers; and the selection of a practical and experienced mill operator to manage the corporation should facilitate the transfer of wheat on terms satisfactory to all concerned.

### Pool Wheat in Canada

In spite of the fact that the Canadian wheat crop in 1929 was only 299,520,000 bushels against 566,726,000 in 1928 a shrinkage of 47 per cent, visible supplies in that country are almost as large as they were a year ago. With prices in Winnipeg about 25 cents a bushel lower than they were at this time in 1929, and with less than half as much wheat to dispose of, pool control of around 55 per cent of the crop did not automatically mean higher prices.

Orderly marketing is not a fetish in Canada, like it is with our Farm Board, for their cheap water routes to the ocean are frozen over for five months each winter, and every possible bushel must be sent out during the fall. As ocean rates, for acceptance after the St. Lawrence river is open, are still paralyzingly low, it is apparent that no heavy forward sales by the Canadian pools, have been made.

All of these things being true, it is apparent that final settlement with pool farmers cannot possibly be made for many months. In the meantime the independent Canadian farmer was able to sell his grain at a much higher price than now obtains, and he was paid in "spot cash," for every pound of grain he sold.

Experience is again proving an expensive teacher for the pool farmer.

### Not So Easy

Reduction of acreage is not as easy a proposition for this country's farmers as some of the officials in Washington seem to think it is. Advocating a cut in wheat or cotton acreage, and then blaming the farmers for low prices, if the advice is not heeded, is a simple way of "passing the buck."

Reforestation, so frequently suggested, might be of some help to the farmers' sons, after perhaps the lapse of 25 years, but in the meantime it would simply be an additional financial burden. Of course tax laws might be so changed that acreage definitely given over to timber growth would be wholly or partially exempt, but that would automatically call for higher taxes on the remainder.

Cutting down acreage to a point where all domestic production and consumption would balance, would not only call for reduced wheat and cotton areas, but it would call for reduced areas for oats, rye, barley, rice and all of the other grains, for we regularly export greater or less quantities of each of them. It would also call for a reduction in our corn acreage, for while our exports of corn are usually negligible, our exports of the different meats and meat products always runs into the hundreds of millions of pounds, our exports of lard, alone, averaging more than three quarters of a billion pounds a year.

There has, in recent years, been a tremendous development in the growth of alfalfa and soybeans, and under present conditions there is a market for all of our alfalfa and all of our soybean meal and cake, this would hardly be true, however, if live stock production was cut down to a domestic consumption basis. We might produce more of our own sugar, but even that would have its limitations, for profits largely depend upon the profitable disposition of the by-products, and as these are largely feeds, any large increase in them would throw the whole reduction plan out of balance.

Naturally this reduction program has as its chief aim, the bringing of prosperity to the farm. That means higher prices to the consumer. The great difficulty is in striking a fair and equitable balance. Domestic consumers supply the great market for the American farmer and they will simply refuse to be systematically gouged.



## Storage Capacity of Flour-Milling Establishments

Washington, D. C., Mar. 12.—The Department of Commerce announces the following statistics on rated wheat storage capacity of elevators, mill buildings, warehouses, and other facilities, owned or operated by flour-milling establishments on Jan. 1, 1930, by states. The states for which statistics are shown separately are arranged according to wheat-flour production in 1929, as published in the annual summary issued Feb. 14, 1930.

Returns were received from 1,057 mills which manufactured 93.9 per cent of the total output of wheat flour reported at the biennial census of manufacturers, 1927. Of these 1,057 mills, 59 idle mills (daily capacity, 27,040 barrels) reported rated wheat storage capacity in bushels as follows: Total, 11,213,000; mill elevators and private terminal elevators, 9,255,000; country elevators, 1,306,000; and mill buildings, warehouses, and other facilities, 652,000. In the following table three ciphers, 000, are omitted, in bushels:

State	Mills report- ing (No.)	Total wheat storage capacity (Bus.)	—Elevators— Mill and private terminal (Bus.)	Country try (Bus.)	Mill buildings, ware- houses, and other facili- ties (1) (Bus.)
United States	1,057	228,876	182,981	30,445	15,450
Minn. ....	65	27,974	25,605	1,687	682
Kans. ....	108	38,818	32,218	5,457	1,143
N. Y. ....	44	15,729	14,662	34	1,033
Mo. ....	72	19,185	17,149	1,023	1,013
Wash. ....	25	17,884	6,737	9,109	2,038
Tex. ....	37	13,966	12,529	1,077	360
Ill. ....	48	10,776	9,913	543	320
Okl. ....	28	11,727	10,420	954	353
Ohio ....	68	6,643	6,133	230	280
Ore. ....	23	5,118	2,474	429	2,215
Neb. ....	41	4,398	3,500	683	215
Ind. ....	51	6,628	5,571	779	278
Calif. ....	12	3,828	2,434	365	1,029
Iowa ....	14	2,826	2,689	40	97
Mont. ....	16	7,892	4,702	3,094	96
Colo. ....	21	4,210	2,928	1,184	98
Mich. ....	39	2,368	1,727	238	403
Tenn. ....	34	2,776	2,353	50	373
Utah ....	21	5,389	4,178	972	239
Ky. ....	35	3,882	3,007	25	859
Pa. ....	70	2,117	1,496	60	561
No. Dak. ....	17	2,170	1,970	136	64
Wis. ....	9	1,798	1,695	85	18
No. Caro. ....	32	979	832	5	142
Va. ....	45	1,463	1,326	14	123
Idaho ....	21	4,295	2,152	1,876	267
Md. ....	19	667	519	27	121
So. Dak. ....	9	641	426	194	21
All other....	(2) 33	(3) 2,729	1,636	75	1,018

(1) Includes capacity of mill buildings and warehouses, 14,735,000 bushels; tanks and bins (principally metal), 439,000 bushels; and other facilities (not specified), 276,000 bushels.

(2) Includes Arizona, 5 mills; Arkansas, 4; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 4; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 2; South Carolina, 2; West Virginia, 6; and Wyoming, 5.

(3) Includes Arizona, 1,065,000 bus.; Arkansas, 102,000; Georgia, 507,000; West Virginia, 336,000; Wyoming, 341,000; and Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and South Carolina, 378,000.

## Argentine Grain Elevators

It is well known that the Argentine government is interested in the construction of chains of country elevators and as a result concession-mongers—all keen on official assistance of a pecuniary nature—are as flies round molasses. All sorts of schemes are being presented, dozens of politicians, supposed to be on terms of complete intimacy with the powers-that-be, are fathering plans, while construction entities are again "discovering" Argentina. As a matter of fact, the time does not appear to be highly propitious, from the financial standpoint, for the government to take steps in the matter. But this does not put a stop to the buzzing of the flies.

We are pleased, in a way, that there are indications of something to be done, for the urgent necessity of country elevators cannot be

denied, but we hope that all schemes will be placed under technical investigation, that graft will be rigorously prevented and that the experience of Canada and the United States will be taken into consideration for the purchase of individual experience is always costly.—*The Times of Argentina.*

## Elevator Owner Not Liable Under Workmen's Compensation Act

M. W. Morse, appellant, brought suit against the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Texas, for injuries sustained while erecting an elevator, but the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against him in a decision given Jan. 7, 1930, and which follows in full:

Appellee had issued a policy to the McKnight Grain & Grocery Co., covering claims by their employees, arising under the provisions of the Texas Workmen's Compensation Law. Article 8309, R. C. S. Texas 1925, defines employee as every person in the service of another, etc., "except one whose employment is not in the usual course of trade, business, profession or occupation of his employer."

Appellant was injured while employed by the McKnight Company as a carpenter and engaged in erecting an elevator and bin to be used for the handling of grain. Dealing in grain was part of the McKnight Company's business. The said company was not engaged in the business of erecting grain elevators and bins, and was doing so in this instance only for their own purposes. For the reasons set forth in a well considered opinion [30 F. (2d) 974], the District Court directed a verdict for appellee at the close of the evidence. While unnecessarily multiplied into eight assignments, the only error complained of is the directing of the verdict.

From the undisputed facts it is plain that appellant was not employed in the usual course of the McKnight Company's business. Prejudicial error is not shown. Oilmen's Reciprocal Ass'n v. Gilleland (Tex. Com. App.) 291 S. W. 197.

Affirmed.—37 Fed. Rep. (2d) 100.

## Farm Board Swallows All Kansas Co-operatives

The Kansas-Colorado Regional Pool formed to get wheat growers not members of existing pools into the Farm Board organization, and which was looked upon as a competing organization, has quit as such before getting started, and has been converted into a warehousing corporation, leaving farmers who want to get into the loan band-wagon out in the cold. They will have to join one of the existing co-operatives or form a new regional.

This action was unanimously approved at Topeka, Kan., by the following:

Farmers' Union, Cal G. Ward, state pres.  
Farmers' Equity Union, J. J. Knight, general manager.

Farmers' Co-Operative Commission Co., E. G. Tharp, pres.

Farmers' Union Jobbing Ass'n, H. E. Witham, general manager.

Kansas Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n (wheat pool), John Vesecky, pres.

Colorado Wheat Growers, Dr. O. E. Webb, pres.

Kansas-Colorado Regional Ass'n, E. E. Frizell, pres.

Farmers' Co-Operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. O. Sand, director.

Kansas State Farm Bureau, Ralph Snyder, pres.

Kansas State Grange, C. C. Cogswell, master.

State Board of Agriculture, Dr. O. O. Wolf.

Kansas State Agricultural College, H. Umberger, dean of extension.

Colorado Agricultural College, F. A. Anderson, director.

Colorado Market Commission, Ben H. King, assistant director.

Stopping future trading is proposed in a bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament by Wm. Bock, liberal member from Maple Creek. Better stop trading for immediate delivery also, so as to convince the public all politicians are determined to destroy the farmers market.

## Freight Rates

There is much agitation both in and out of Congress for a reduction in freight rates on the products of agriculture and the general freight rates investigation by the I. C. C., that has been under way for months, was primarily ordered by Congress under the assumption that the farmers were being discriminated against, in such matters.

As is well known, it costs a railroad no more, aside from the slight additional risk, to transport a carload of clover seed than it does a carload of timothy worth only one-third as much. It costs carriers no more to transport 6-inch lump coal, selling at the mines, at perhaps \$3.00 than it does screenings worth half as much, and similar comparisons, by the thousands, might easily be made.

From the figures prepared by the I. C. C., it is shown that the average revenue per ton of wheat, in 1928, was \$4.36 which was 11.87 per cent of its value. The revenue per ton, on corn was \$3.82, which was 13.49 per cent of its value. The revenue per ton on animals and animal products, was \$9.47 per ton, which was 2.93 per cent of their value, while the revenue per ton on products of the mines, including coal, iron ore, etc., averaged \$1.91 or 21.30 per cent of their value.

Soft coal, which gave the carriers more revenue, than did all of the grain and grain products, paid an average rate of only \$2.27 per ton, but this was nearly 58 per cent of its mine mouth value.

It will be observed from the above, that grain rates, taken as a whole are not, from a comparative standpoint, so badly out of line. Of course, there are many specific rates that need to be adjusted downward and some of the carriers' rules should also be changed. Perhaps, too, there are many of the higher priced commodities that are now rated too low and increases there, might make possible the lowering of such grain rates as are not properly adjusted.

The carriers are in business to make money. They have just one thing—transportation—to sell, and they are not so much interested in whether they get \$4 a ton for handling wheat and \$2 a ton for handling coal, as they are in building up the general prosperity of the communities they serve, thus adding to the total volume of freight that will be given them to transport.

The results accomplished by the various regional advisory boards, during the past few years, prove that railway officials are disposed to be fair and reasonable. They are working for the "A. B. C." or the "X. Y. Z." railroad, however, and their salaries and their jobs depend upon results, and naturally they are unwilling to voluntarily give up revenue unless there is some good reason therefor, or unless they can see compensating advantages. Across the table conferences have largely superceded wordy wars by letter or telephone and both shippers and carriers are better off for the change.

If Congress would repeal the Adamson 8-hour law, which was forced thru as a rider, it would enable the railroads to grant reductions in freight charges without going into bankruptcy.

The cabinet of Victoria has indorsed the recommendations of the premier's conference for a compulsory Australian wheat marketing pool. Legislation will be prepared for submission to the state assembly.

Rye crops of Germany were underestimated the past two years, says Dr. Dietrich, the Minister of Food. Millers will be required to use more rye by limiting the extraction to 60%. The disastrous position of the rye market can not be aided by exports, he said, as the principal foreign buyers took only 30,000,000 bus.



# Grain Market Factors

## Farm Grain Stocks

**WHEAT**—Stocks of wheat on farms on Mar. 1, 1930, in the United States were the smallest for that date since 1926, according to the March Grain Stocks Report of the U. S. D. A. Stocks on Mar. 1, 1930, were 129,153,000 bus., as compared with 151,396,000 bus. in 1929, 130,944,000 bus. in 1928, 100,174,000 in 1926, and a five-year average (1924-28) of 122,242,000 bus. The estimates relate to the total quantity on farms for all purposes, including seed for most of the spring sown wheat. From 23,000,000 to 27,000,000 bus. are each year utilized for spring seeding. When grouped by States, stocks on farms in the four principal hard spring and durum wheat States, are about 38 million, compared with 62 million on Mar. 1 last year and 54 million two years ago. Stocks in a group of six principal hard winter wheat States are about 39 million, compared with 52 million a year ago, and 29 million two years ago. Stocks in a group of 12 principal soft winter wheat States were about 33 million bus., compared with 18 million last year and 27 million two years ago.

**CORN**—Stocks of corn on farms on Mar. 1, 1930, are estimated at 989,469,000 bus., compared with 1,021,873,000 a year ago and average Mar. 1 holding of 1,077,423,000 bus. during the previous five years. Present farm stocks are the lowest since 1925, chiefly because of the low yield and production last season. The proportion of the crop remaining on farms on Mar. 1 is estimated at 37.7 per cent compared with 36.3 per cent last year and an average of 39 per cent on that date during the previous five years. The percentage of the 1929 corn crop reported as of merchantable quality is 77 per cent, compared with 83.1 per cent for the crop of 1928 and an average of 80.2 for the previous ten years.

**OATS**—Stock of oats in farmers' hands on Mar. 1, 1930, are estimated at 399,222,000 bus., compared with 497,335,000 a year ago, 373,167,000 two years ago, and an average of 470,502,000 bus. for the five years, 1924-1928. Present stocks of oats are equivalent to 32.2 per cent of the crop produced in 1929, contrasting with the figure in March last year of 34.6 per cent of the considerably larger crop of 1928, and an average of 34.8 per cent for the years 1924-1928. Oat farm stocks are particularly low in the North Central States east of the Miss. River and in No. Dak., Mont., Wash., Iowa, Minn., Mo. and Kans., owing to small crops last year. Stocks are somewhat larger than last year in So. Dak. and Ore. and Neb. only of the important oat States. Elsewhere differences are not so marked though generally tending lower rather than higher. The South as a whole shows less and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States more.

**BARLEY**—Stocks in farmers' hands on Mar. 1, 1930, are estimated at 73,280,000 bus., or 23.9 per cent of the 1929 production, compared with 97,167,000 or 27.2 per cent a year ago and an average of 47,783,000 bus. or 22.8 per cent for the previous five years.

**RYE**—Stocks in farmers' hands on Mar. 1, 1930, are estimated at 5,358,000, compared with 5,724,000 bus. a year ago and average of 8,252,000 bus.

THE ILLINOIS TELEGRAPH NEWS CO., publishers of the broad tape ticker service in Chicago, have moved its grain transmitting division to 309 S. La Salle Street. It is equipping a modern transmitting plant in the new Board of Trade building, which will be completed on or about May 1.

## Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with previous week and one year ago.

	Mar. 22, 1930	Mar. 23, 1929	Mar. 24, 1928
Wheat .....	24,787,000	23,660,000	14,627,000
Oats .....	577,000	550,000	147,000
Rye .....	374,000	439,000	284,000
Barley .....	2,816,000	2,312,000	1,227,000

## U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Mar. 7, 1930, the preceding week and the corresponding week in 1929:

	Mar. 7, 1930	Feb. 28, 1930	Mar. 8, 1929
Wheat .....	6,194,076	6,612,734	1,544,351
Oats .....	2,629,299	2,851,839	409,947
Barley .....	935,579	938,399	171,838
Rye .....	2,712,164	2,518,874	1,286,484
Corn .....	141,937	152,390	543,923
Total .....	12,613,055	13,074,236	3,956,543

## Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. ....	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb. ....	439,000	329,000	167,000	167,000
March ....	500,000	447,000	222,000	222,000
April ....	346,000	376,000	845,000	845,000
May ....	503,000	453,000	3,207,000	3,207,000
June ....	245,000	70,000	1,462,000	1,462,000
July ....	247,000	98,000	525,000	525,000
Aug. ....	824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000	1,383,000
Sept. ....	1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000	632,000
Oct. ....	902,000	1,627,000	557,000	557,000
Nov. ....	713,000	794,000	271,000	271,000
Dec. ....	146,000	984,000	376,000	376,000
Year .....	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000	10,053,000

## Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. ....	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb. ....	113,000	428,000	588,000	588,000
March ....	85,000	298,000	783,000	783,000
April ....	26,000	363,000	4,498,000	4,498,000
May ....	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000	5,857,000
June ....	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000	3,571,000
July ....	95,000	192,000	305,000	305,000
Aug. ....	464,000	691,000	1,316,000	1,316,000
Sept. ....	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000	7,734,000
Oct. ....	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000	6,398,000
Nov. ....	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000	2,838,000
Dec. ....	21,000	489,000	1,259,000	1,259,000
Year .....	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000	35,942,000

## Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. ....	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb. ....	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000	1,257,000
March ....	1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000	2,121,000
April ....	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000	1,151,000
May ....	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000	1,337,000
June ....	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000	1,186,000
July ....	3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000	2,360,000
Aug. ....	4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000	4,065,000
Sept. ....	5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000	6,637,000
Oct. ....	1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000	6,927,000
Nov. ....	815,000	4,866,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
Dec. ....	1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000	3,425,000
Year .....	29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000	37,962,000

## Canada's Wheat Pool

It seems rather strange to some that in a year when Canada's wheat crop was cut almost in half, there should come what is conceded to be the most crucial time in the Canadian Pool's history. With an estimated production of only about 300,000,000 bus., against more than 566,000,000 in 1928, and with pool control of more than 50, apparently the Canadian pool managers thought there was an opportunity to make a "killing."

Buyers on the other side, however, failed to appreciate the joke, and the result is that available stocks in Canada on Feb. 1, 1930, were 213,473,000 bus., against 207,793,000 on the same date in 1929 and Europe is apparently not now nearly so anxious to buy as she was then.

Purchases of North American wheat must eventually be made in rather large volume, but when they are to start and just how large they will be, are debatable. In the meantime the Canadian Pool and the U. S. Farm Board must carry the load.

## Planning Inter-American Conference

The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry will be held at Washington Sept. 8-20, 1930.

The conference is the outgrowth of recommendations of the sixth international conference of American States, held at Havana in 1928. The purpose of the conference is to consider plant and animal production, and to develop plans for all phases of agricultural co-operation. Each nation in North, Central and South America will be asked to send an official delegate, as well as other delegates who are specialists in agricultural agitation.

## World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American .....	200,270,000	391,352,000	344,568,000
Argentine .....	116,172,000	127,564,000	102,945,000
Australian .....	41,480,000	76,344,000	40,951,000
Indian .....	288,000	288,000	3,496,000
Russian .....	2,320,000	.....	4,744,000
Others .....	46,828,000	35,372,000	26,992,000
Total .....	407,358,000	630,920,000	523,696,000
Season .....	914,862,000	789,925,000	789,925,000

## World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American .....	3,739,000	15,274,000	5,731,000
Argentine .....	10,114,000	16,596,000	17,723,000
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	26,764,000	8,210,000	8,220,000
Total .....	40,617,000	40,080,000	31,674,000
Season .....	62,908,000	56,660,000	56,660,000

## World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American .....	1,159,000	27,593,000	9,218,000
Argentine .....	59,503,000	54,084,000	80,274,000
African .....	851,000	5,513,000	6,936,000
Russian .....	4,922,000	8,000	671,000
Others .....	17,002,000	3,472,000	12,818,000
Total .....	83,437,000	90,676,000	109,917,000
Season .....	270,604,000	340,528,000	340,528,000



## Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1..	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to Mar. 22 .....	374,681,000	462,082,000	426,818,000
Shipments July 1 to Mar. 22.....	237,966,000	272,333,000	263,438,000
Stks. on Mar. 22..	126,979,000	109,424,000	59,944,000
Consumption July 1 to Mar. 22....	95,880,000	114,090,000	118,969,000

## Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to Mar. 22 .....	125,081,000	157,317,000	169,144,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to Mar. 22.....	61,769,000	75,442,000	68,436,000
Stks. on Mar. 22..	20,784,000	28,611,000	40,975,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to Mar. 22....	44,127,000	54,316,000	79,821,000

## Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Mar. 22.....	103,928,000	105,196,000	110,589,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Mar. 22.....	76,292,000	68,965,000	71,339,000
Stks. on Mar. 22..	16,009,000	9,660,000	15,492,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Mar. 22....	17,270,000	27,719,000	32,650,000

## Contract Grain Stocks

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 11,000 bu. last week, and corn, 38,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat .....	10,735,000	7,746,000	7,829,000
Corn .....	672,000	710,000	5,124,000
Oats .....	385,000	389,000	725,000
Rye .....	4,553,000	4,556,000	835,000

## Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 111,000 bu. last week; corn, 177,000 bu.; oats, 51,000 bu.; rye, 38,000 bu., and barley, 11,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat .....	10,876	9,809	21,914,000	13,216,000
Corn .....	672	3,776	5,289,000	14,900,000
Oats .....	385	2,024	2,409,000	2,646,000
Rye .....	4,553	2,359	9,760,000	2,437,000
Barley .....		408	408,000	876,000

\*Includes 1,229,000 bu. wheat, 841,000 bu. corn, and 2,848,000 bu. rye afloat.

Manifestly the Farm Board isn't in such good favor among the farmers, if indications at the Iowa local meetings, where a number of farmers were in attendance, are to be relied upon. They are blaming the Farm Board for the present low prices on grain and why not?

## Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930—	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
week ending			
Jan. 11.....	178,867,000	5,741,000	184,608,000
Jan. 18.....	175,000,000	5,759,000	180,759,000
Jan. 25.....	172,263,000	5,413,000	177,676,000
Feb. 1.....	168,925,000	4,558,000	173,583,000
Feb. 8.....	165,440,000	3,960,000	169,400,000
Feb. 15.....	165,106,000	4,157,000	169,263,000
Feb. 22.....	162,380,000	4,388,000	166,768,000
Mar. 1.....	160,375,000	4,799,000	165,174,000
Mar. 8.....	160,107,000	5,157,000	165,264,000
Mar. 15.....	157,897,000	5,275,000	163,172,000

1930—	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
week ending			
Jan. 11.....	216,708,000	401,316,000	47,300,000
Jan. 18.....	216,575,000	397,334,000	47,000,000
Jan. 25.....	213,391,000	391,067,000	49,000,000
Feb. 1.....	210,643,000	384,226,000	50,600,000
Feb. 8.....	208,058,000	377,458,000	53,400,000
Feb. 15.....	205,239,000	374,502,000	53,700,000
Feb. 22.....	203,198,000	369,966,000	50,200,000
Mar. 1.....	202,282,000	367,456,000	49,800,000
Mar. 8.....	199,279,000	364,543,000	50,300,000
Mar. 15.....	197,526,000	360,698,000	50,900,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—	Feb. 15.....	Feb. 22.....	Mar. 1.....	Mar. 8.....	Mar. 15.....
Jan. 11.....	448,616,000	428,202,000	417,256,000	414,843,000	411,598,000
Jan. 18.....	444,334,000	420,166,000			
Jan. 25.....	440,067,000				
Feb. 1.....	434,826,000				
Feb. 8.....	430,858,000				

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for May delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
Chicago .....	109 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4
Winnipeg .....	104 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	112 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4
Liverpool .....	105	106 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	109			
Kansas City .....	99 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Minneapolis .....	106 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Duluth, durum .....	91	92 1/4	91	91 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
St. Louis .....	105 1/4	105 1/4	104	103 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	108	106 1/4	106 1/4			
Milwaukee .....	109 1/4	108 1/4	107	106 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4			
Chicago .....	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	85	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Kansas City .....	76 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	80	81 1/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
St. Louis .....	80 1/4	79 1/4	80	81 1/4	83 1/4	84	84 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4			
Milwaukee .....	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	85			
Chicago .....	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Winnipeg .....	47	46	46 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53	53	53
Minneapolis .....	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Milwaukee .....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44	43 1/4	44 1/4			
Chicago .....	60	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4	63	65 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	64 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Winnipeg .....	53	54 1/4	55 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4	60 1/4	62 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Minneapolis .....	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	61	62 1/4	64 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Duluth .....	58	58	57 1/4	57 1/4	59 1/4	61 1/4	63 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	64	62 1/4	63	63	63
Chicago .....	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	54	55 1/4	54 1/4	54	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Winnipeg .....	43	44	44 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Chicago .....	21.00	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.00	22.00	22.60	23.00	23.90	23.90	23.75			
St. Louis, bid.....	24.75	24.50	24.00	23.75	23.50	24.25	24.75	25.00	26.00	26.50	26.50			

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movements from interior points are always welcome.

Mt. Carroll, Ill., Mar. 20.—First season in 15 years no grain shipped in. Ample stocks of corn and oats to carry us thru the season.—F. H. Colehour.

Hobson, Mont., Mar. 18.—Seed oats and barley are scarce. Many stock men have to buy hay to feed stock, owing to light hay crop last year.—H. T. Godell.

AT THE SAME TIME that Chairman Legge is quoted as saying that live stock men were on a domestic basis, and therefore comfortable, Wm. W. Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, says that nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds of meat products were exported in 1929.

## Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Nov. 23.....	23,186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000	72,944,000
Nov. 30.....	30,184,602,000	136,777,000	91,036,000	70,722,000
Dec. 7.....	7,182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000	66,192,000
Dec. 14.....	14,181,977,000	136,298,000	88,830,000	65,776,000
Dec. 21.....	21,181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000	64,970,000
Dec. 28.....	28,178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000	63,506,000
Jan. 4.....	4,175,518,000	138,091,000	84,010,000	61,151,000
Jan. 11.....	11,172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	59,854,000
Jan. 18.....	18,168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	57,864,000
Jan. 25.....	25,166,228,000	129,081,000	76,445,000	55,728,000
Feb. 1.....	1,163,495,000	126,670,000	78,604,000	54,595,000
Feb. 8.....	8,159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000	55,354,000
Feb. 15.....	15,159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000	55,970,000
Feb. 22.....	22,157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar. 1.....	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar. 8.....	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar. 15.....	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar. 22.....	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000

## Corn

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Nov. 23.....	23,241,900	5,025,000	20,125,000	29,965,000
Nov. 30.....	30,326,700	6,419,000	19,216,000	28,699,000
Dec. 7.....	7,386,400	9,670,000	19,363,000	29,289,000
Dec. 14.....	14,539,000	13,073,000	20,329,000	30,347,000
Dec. 21.....	21,673,500	16,174,000	23,214,000	32,173,000
Dec. 28.....	28,764,300	17,146,000	27,034,000	34,712,000

## Oats

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Jan. 4.....	4,982,000	18,853,000	28,673,000	36,096,000
Jan. 18.....	18,131,960,000	22,156,000	27,701,000	38,161,000
Jan. 25.....	25,141,320,000	24,518,000	28,558,000	38,792,000
Feb. 1.....	1,152,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000	41,566,000
Feb. 8.....	8,171,774,000	27,963,000	37,482,000	42,659,000
Feb. 15.....	15,189,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000	43,571,000
Feb. 22.....	22,210,667,000	32,488,000	37,936,000	45,103,000
Mar. 1.....	1,226,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar. 8.....	8,242,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000
Mar. 15.....	15,247,445,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000



# Wheat, Corn & Oat Crop Prospects

**WINTER WHEAT**—Soil conditions are now very largely favorable for the growth of the winter wheat, the only exception of consequence being in sections of Kansas where reports show a need for rain. Ample moisture, but not too much, is indicated by the observations of our correspondents, who generally report that a good supply of subsoil moisture went into the ground during the fall and winter.

The following table shows by percentages, the "favorable," the "too wet," and the "too dry" soil reports that have been sent us. It also shows the present condition of the growing grain, based on a normal of 100 per cent:

	Fav.	Wet	Dry	Winter Kill	Condn.
Ill. ....	80	..	20	22	86
Ind. ....	84	..	16	10	80
Iowa ....	80	..	20	6	90
Kans. ....	54	..	46	5	90
Minn. ....	100	..	..	15	75
Mo. ....	100	..	..	6	90
Mont. ....	90	10	..	6	87
Neb. ....	92	..	8	2	95
Ohio ....	78	..	12	24	75
Okl. ....	57	..	53	8	86
So. Dak. ....	65	..	35	11	..

**OATS**—As is naturally to be expected, there are some states in which the oats seeding has been completed, while there are others in which none of this work has been done. In a good many sections an increased acreage is being put in, while in a few there is a reduction. As a rule, however, there is a slight increase from last year's acreage.

**CORN**—In some parts of the country corn is to take the place of some acreage previously planted to cotton; in some, it will take the place of wheat that has been frozen out, and in some, an increase is planned because an increased local demand from stock feeders. On the other hand, there are some sections where land formerly used for corn will be planted to soy beans, barley, clover or oats. In each state, excepting Iowa, a larger corn acreage is in prospect.

The following table shows by percentages the oats already sown, and the intended acreage of oats and corn, figuring last year for each as 100 per cent.

	Oats Sown	Oats Acreage	Corn Acreage
Ill. ....	40	90	100
Ind. ....	30	100	103
Iowa ....	5	98	97
Kas. ....	68	102	104
Minn. ....	5	98	103
Mo. ....	75	102	102
Mont. ....	..	103	..
Neb. ....	5	95	102
No. Dak. ....	..	104	104
Ohio ....	20	101	101
Okl. ....	100	106	100
So. Dak. ....	..	96	103

The following extracts from some of our reports, give a bird's-eye picture of conditions in the immediate vicinity of the cities indicated:

## LOCATION KEY

**Explanation.**—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 the central third, and 7, 8 and 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations are shown in all crops reports.

	NORTH			
WEST	1	4	7	EAST
	2	5	8	
	3	6	9	
	SOUTH			

## ILLINOIS

**ASHLAND, ILL.** (5)—Our season for outdoor work on the farm came early and farmers took full advantage of it, more than 75 per cent of the oats now being in the ground.

**EARLSVILLE, ILL.** (4)—Our season was apparently about normal and but little oats has thus far been sown. They are going to be sure they have good seed corn.

**FREEPORT, ILL.** (4)—No oats has been sown in this section, but soil and weather permitting, they will be at it by Apr. 1.

**GEORGETOWN, ILL.** (8)—Oats planting around here was started on Mar. 10, and has been about finished. Farmers are taking more than usual care to get good seed corn.

**HIGHLAND, ILL.** (6)—Oats planting is well under way, although our season was only normal. Our farmers are making sure of their seed corn.

**MT. CARROLL, ILL.** (4)—Oats planting will be started by the first of the month. The season started early, however, and much spring work has been done. Plenty of good seed corn here.

**SIDELL, ILL.** (8)—About a third of the oat crop has now been planted, and the acreage will be about the same as last year.

**SPARTA, ILL.** (6)—Oat planting has already been finished on many of our farms, the season having started early. Ample supplies of good seed corn in this section.

**TAMPICO, ILL.** (1)—Oat planting has been started upon the most of our farms and the acreage will be about normal.

**TOWER HILL, ILL.** (5)—Planting of oats is three-fourths done, but the acreage will not be much more than half of what it was last year. We have all of the good seed corn that will be needed locally.

**WENONA, ILL.** (4)—Our oat acreage will be cut at least 15 per cent and planting has only been fairly started. Our farmers have plenty of good seed corn.

## INDIANA

**ANGOLA, IND.** (7)—Oat planting has only just been started and the acreage will be normal. Seed corn testing is general around here and poor seed will not be planted.

**ATTICA, IND.** (2)—Some oats have already been sown and the indications are for a 10 per cent increase in acreage, largely on land on which the wheat was frozen out.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILL.** (3)—Oats planting was started shortly after Mar. 1, and the acreage will be normal. The most of our farmers will plant only germination tested seed corn, but a few are willing to take a chance.

**BROOK, IND.** (1)—Oats planting was begun on Mar. 20, and the acreage is normal. Seed corn testing is now general in this section.

**KENDALVILLE, IND.** (7)—Oats sowing has already started and a normal acreage will be put out. So far as we can learn, the farmers are making sure that their seed corn is good.

**JASPER, IND.** (3)—Oats planting is practically finished and an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the acreage is indicated.

**FRANKFORT, IND.** (2)—About one-third of the oats has been sown and the acreage will be about the same as last year.

**DECATUR, IND.** (7)—Oats planting was started on Mar. 12, and more than 75 per cent of the acreage has been planted, with a 10 per cent increase over last year. Our farmers are all testing their corn, or having it done for them.

**MONTICELLO, IND.** (1)—Oat seeding was started early in the month and the acreage will be normal.

**MUNCIE, IND.** (8)—Farmers are planting oats as weather permits, but they are not testing their seed corn as they should.

**RENSSELAER, IND.** (1)—Planting of oats has been started with about 15 per cent in the ground.

**WABASH, IND.** (4)—Farmers are sowing oats as weather and soil permit. There will, however, be at least a 10 per cent cut in the acreage.

**WINCHESTER, IND.** (8)—Oat planting is being rushed as weather conditions permit, our season being about 10 days early.

## IOWA

**BELMOND, IA.** (4)—Oat planting will be started by Mar. 25, if weather permits. There will, however, be some reduction in acreage, more land being seeded to grass. Seed corn testing is general here.

**CLEMONS, IA.** (5)—The planting of oats will be begun about Apr. 1, if weather and soil conditions permit. Ample supplies of good seed corn here.

**CLARINDA, IA.** (3)—Our season has been early and oat planting will be started soon, the acreage being the same as last year.

**CORYDON, IA.** (6)—Oat planting has just been started and the acreage will be normal.

**GOWRIE, IA.** (5)—Planting has been started, but cold weather is holding it back.

**WILLIAMSBURG, IA.** (8)—The season was early and oat planting has been begun, the acreage being about the same as last year's.

**GUTHRIE CENTER, IA.** (2)—Oat planting was started on Mar. 20, but colder weather holding it back. The acreage will be increased by about 5 per cent, as oats is our best paying crop.

**SPENCER, IA.** (1)—Farmers have started to plant oats, the season being early, and the acreage will be normal.

**HENDERSON, IA.** (3)—If weather permits, oat planting will be started about Apr. 1, with about the same acreage as last year.

**JEFFERSON, IA.** (5)—Our season was a little early and oat planting has been started, the acreage being about the same as last year's.

**HAMLIN, IA.** (2)—Oat planting was started on Mar. 20, but is not yet general. There will be some reduction in the acreage. Our farmers are not testing their seed corn.

**LOWDEN, IA.** (8)—If the weather is favorable oat planting will be started the last week in March, our acreage being normal. Our farmers are just now beginning to test their seed corn.

**MARCUS, IA.** (1)—Oat planting will be started between the first and tenth of April. There will be a cut in both oat and corn acreage, barley being planted instead. Barley is equal ton for ton, to corn for baby beef and hogs and less expensive to raise.

**NEWELL, IA.** (3)—Oat seeding was started a little early and the acreage will be normal. Our farmers are now testing their seed corn.

**NORTH LIBERTY, IA.** (8)—Farmers are now ready to start planting their oats and will put out a normal acreage. Seed corn testing is now the rule.

**OSCEOLA, IA.** (6)—Oat planting will be started just as soon as weather conditions permit, but there will be a 10 per cent reduction in the acreage.

**ONAWA, IA.** (2)—Farmers all ready to plant oats when weather and soil permit. This year's acreage will be about the same as last.

**TAMA, IA.** (5)—If weather permits oat planting will be started about Apr. 1.

**WHITTEN, IA.** (5)—The season started early, but colder weather checked field work. Expect to begin sowing oats about Apr. 1, and the acreage will be normal.

## KANSAS

**KINGSLEY, KAS.** (8)—Oat planting was finished on Mar. 15, and a normal acreage was put out. Plenty of good seed corn.

**HILLSBORO, KAS.** (5)—Farmers have finished planting a 10 per cent increase in the oat acreage. Farmers have ample supplies of good seed corn.

**ASHLAND, KAS.** (3)—Oat planting has only been fairly started and there will be a cut of 25 per cent in the acreage.

**ELLSWORTH, KAS.** (5)—Our season for farm was normal, and a normal acreage of oats has all been planted. Farmers will use only good seed for corn planting.

**LARNED, KAS.** (5)—Oat planting has been completed, but the acreage is only about 80 per cent of normal. The most, but not all of our farmers are making sure that their seed corn is good.

**GREENSBURG, KAS.** (6)—Oat seeding was begun about the middle of March, and a ten per cent increase in the acreage is being planted. The weather is too dry, however, for good vigorous germination.

**ST. FRANCIS, KAS.** (3)—Our farmers began to plant oats about Mar. 20, and plan a normal acreage.

**SEDAN, KAS.** (9)—Oat seeding, with about the usual acreage. Our farmers are all complaining about high taxes and high prices for farm machinery.

**UNIONTOWN, KAS.** (9)—Oats all planted and some of it up. The ground was in good condition and a 25 per cent increase in acreage was put out. Corn is being generally tested for germination through this section.

**WICHITA, KAS.** (6)—Our oats has all been put in, but there was a decrease of about 10 per cent in the acreage.

**PITTSBURG, KAS.** (9)—Oat seeding is practically completed, our season having been an early one, and there was an increase of 25 or 30 per cent in the acreage.

**MINNEAPOLIS, KAS.** (4)—Oat planting was started on Mar. 20 and the indications are for a 5 per cent increase in the acreage.



## MINNESOTA

ALBERT LEA, MINN. (6)—Practically no oats planted yet, but the present indications are for a normal acreage. As usual, some of our farmers are making no effort to find out about the quality of their seed corn.

EDEN PRAIRIE, MINN. (6)—Oat planting will not be started before about the middle of April, but a normal acreage will be put out if the weather permits.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN. (3)—Farmers will start to plant oats about Apr. 10, and will sow about the usual acreage. They have all of the good seed corn they will need.

WALNUT GROVE, MINN. (3)—Weather and soil permitting, oat planting will be started about Apr. 1, and the talk is for a 10 per cent increase in acreage. Flax acreage will also be increased, but at the expense of wheat and barley.

HUTCHINSON, MINN. (6)—Oat sowing has just been started, but there will be a heavy reduction in the acreage. There will also be a reduction in wheat acreage, but a substantial increase in flax.

LUVERNE, MINN. (3)—Oat planting has just been started and there will be a 30 per cent reduction in the acreage. We have plenty of good seed corn here.

MAPLETON, MINN. (6)—Farmers have just started to put in their oats and will increase the acreage about 10 per cent. They will also increase their corn acreage—both at the expense of wheat.

PIPESTONE, MINN. (3)—Oat planting will be started about Apr. 1, weather permitting, and a normal acreage will be put out. We have all of the good seed corn we will need.

PRIOR LAKE, MINN. (6)—The weatherman will set the date for starting to sow oats, but a normal acreage is in prospect. Our seed corn is good.

## MISSOURI

SALISBURY, MO. (4)—Oat planting was started a couple of weeks ago, but is not yet finished.

BETHANY, MO. (1)—Farmers are more than half through with their oats planting and expect to put out the usual acreage.

HAMILTON, MO. (1)—Oat seeding is almost finished, and there is some increase in the acreage. Ample supplies of good seed corn are available.

MARIONVILLE, MO. (3)—A normal acreage of oats has already been seeded, and our farmers are making an effort to get only good seed corn for planting.

PARIS, MO. (5)—Ninety per cent of the oat seeding has been finished, and the usual acreage was planted.

SPRINGFIELD, MO. (3)—Seeding of oats has been finished under good conditions. The weather through March has been fine and an increase of about 10 per cent has been sown to oats.

## MONTANA

BOZEMAN, MONT. (3)—Oat seeding will not be started before May, but a normal acreage is expected.

KALISPELL, MONT. (1)—We will start to put out oats about Apr. 15, if the weather is favorable, and the usual acreage will be put out.

LEWISTOWN, MONT. (5)—With normal weather, oat seeding will be commenced about Apr. 15 and the present talk is for a 10 per cent increase in the acreage. We had 20 degrees below zero weather in March.

MANHATTAN, MONT. (9)—A little plowing has been done but oat seeding will not start until around May 1.

PLAINS, MONT. (3)—We will start to put out oats about Apr. 1, and there will be some increase in the acreage.

HOBSON, MONT. (5)—No oats will be planted before May 1, but a normal acreage is in prospect.

CASCADE, MONT. (5)—The date for starting to plant oats will depend upon the weather, but it will be Apr. 15, or perhaps May 1, and there is no talk of any change from a normal acreage.

HOBSON, MONT. (5)—No work is being done in the fields and oat planting will not be started before May 10.

## NEBRASKA

HOLDREDGE, NEB. (6)—Oat sowing has been started and the usual acreage is looked for.

KEARNEY, NEB. (6)—No oats sown yet but will start at once and put out a normal acreage.

NELIGH, NEB. (7)—Oat planting will be started about Apr. 1, and the usual acreage will be put out.

ROSELAND, NEB. (9)—Apr. 1 will see oat planting started, but only about half the

usual acreage will be planted. We have good seed corn.

SUPERIOR, NEB. (9)—Oat seeding has just been started and a normal acreage will be put out. Plenty of good seed corn here.

SWANTON, NEB. (9)—Oat planting will be started about the last of April, when an average acreage will be planted. Ample supplies of good seed corn here.

McCOOK, NEB. (6)—Oat seeding started Mar. 20 and the usual acreage will be put out. All the good seed corn we need is to be had here.

RED CLOUD, NEB. (9)—Our farmers will start to put out their oats about Apr. 1, and a normal acreage is in prospect. We have good seed corn.

WAHOO, NEB. (8)—Apr. 1 will see oat seeding started and there will be no change in the acreage.

WINNETON, NEB. (7)—Oat seeding will be begun the last of March, but there will be a cut of about 15 per cent in the acreage. Our seed corn is good.

ASHLAND, NEB. (9)—Oat planting will be started around Apr. 1, and the same acreage as last year put out. Think our seed corn is all good.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB. (9)—We have started to sow oats and will put out the usual acreage. Our seed corn is testing only about 85 per cent germination.

GRAF, NEB. (9)—Some oats already planted, and the rest will be put out as soon as the ground is dry enough. The acreage will be normal. Our seed corn is good.

LOUP CITY, NEB. (5)—Oat seeding will be commenced the last week in March, and there will be a 10 per cent cut in the acreage. We have plenty of good seed corn.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB. (9)—Oat seeding will be started the last week in March, or the first one in April, and the usual acreage planted. Our farmers have good seed corn.

OAKLAND, NEB. (7)—The planting of oats will be started around April 1, and the acreage will be cut 15 per cent. Our seed corn is good.

STANTON, NEB. (7)—Apr. 1 will see the start of oat seeding and about a normal acreage will be put out. Our seed corn is poor.

## NORTH DAKOTA

HANKINSON, N. D. (9)—Plans were being made to start sowing oats the first of April, but it will probably be later, and the usual acreage will be seeded.

LAKOTA, N. D. (7)—Oat planting will not be started before the last week in April, but there will be no change from last year in acreage sown.

CARRINGTON, N. D. (5)—Oat seeding will be begun about April 25, and an increase of 10 per cent in acreage is conceded.

CASSELTON, N. D. (8)—April 10 is about our usual time to start sowing oats, but it all depends upon the weather. The acreage will be increased 10 per cent.

RUGBY, N. D. (4)—No oats will be planted here before the last week in April and there will be a slight cut in acreage.

KEMPTON, N. D. (8)—Weather permitting, oat seeding will be started about the middle of April, but it's hard to say as the ground is still frozen.

CAVALIER, N. D. (7)—There is talk of a 10 per cent increase in oat acreage, but planting will not be started before the last week in April.

VALLEY CITY, N. D. (8)—Oat seeding will not be started before May 1, and the usual acreage will be put out unless the weather is against it.

## OHIO

BELLEFONTAINE, O. (2)—Our usual time for oat seeding is around Apr. 1, but it all depends upon the weather. No change in acreage. Farmers are making sure of their seed corn.

BOWLING GREEN, O. (1)—We should start to plant oats about Apr. 1, but the weatherman has the final say. Much ground work has already been done. The most of our farmers, but not all of them, are having their seed corn tested.

CAMDEN, O. (2)—Oat seeding was begun on Mar. 10, but not finished yet. We have good seed corn.

FINDLAY, O. (1)—Some oats has been sown, but colder weather has stopped that work. If the weather will permit, there will be a 10 per cent increase in acreage.

GREENVILLE, O. (2)—Oat seeding has been started, but colder weather stopped the work. Not all of our seed corn is being tested.

HICKSVILLE, O. (1)—Almost half of our

oats had been sown, when bad weather stopped the work. Some, but not all, of our farmers are testing their seed corn.

MIDDLETOWN, O. (3)—We usually start planting oats the last week in March, but bad weather makes postponement necessary. There will be a 20 per cent cut in acreage.

OTTAWA, O. (1)—Much oats already seeded and a normal acreage planned. Our seed corn is good.

ST. PARIS, O. (2)—Oat seeding should have been started last week, but bad weather prevented it. The usual acreage is planned.

XENIA, O. (3)—Seeding will probably be started about Apr. 1, and there will be some increase in the acreage.

WAUSEON, O. (1)—Oat ground conditions were unusually good and much seeding has already been done. It looks like a 10 per cent increase in acreage.

TROY, O. (2)—Oat seeding should start by Apr. 1, and a 15 per cent increase in acreage is looked for.

SIDNEY, O. (2)—Oat planting depends upon the weather, but will probably be begun about the first of the month.

## OKLAHOMA

HOBART, OKLA. (3)—Oat seeding was finished Mar. 5 and there was a 10 per cent increase in the acreage.

FAIRLAND, OKLA. (7)—Oat planting finished some time ago, with a little more than normal acreage planted.

CALUMET, OKLA. (2)—Seeding has been finished with an increase in acreage.

ARDMORE, OKLA. (6)—Oat seeding was finished some time ago and a normal acreage put in.

ENID, OKLA. (4)—Oats are all in the ground and rain is badly needed. There was no change in the acreage.

KINGFISHER, OKLA. (4)—A 10 per cent increase in oat acreage has been seeded. Rain is now needed although we have had enough to germinate the seed in the ground.

MARSHALL, OKLA. (5)—Our season was 10 days early and all oats have been sown. There was a 20 per cent increase in acreage.

**FARM STOCKS** of feeds are getting pretty low about this time and every dealer handling feed and doing grinding and mixing as a sideline should be as busy as the proverbial bee. Grain dealers are not in business for philanthropy, however, and we trust that, like the bee, they are getting a little honey for their work. That is one of the wise things about a bee, he doesn't monkey long with a flower unless he can get some honey out of it.

## Crop Reports

**Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.**

Coyle, Okla., Mar. 10.—Wheat looks good; oats average acreage out; prospects for corn acreage increase.—James Byrne.

Havana, Ill., Mar. 19.—Growing wheat certainly looks fine here since the rain.—Chet. Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Hobson, Mont., Mar. 18.—The low price of wheat will greatly reduce the acreage of spring seeding, also reduce summer fallowing acreage this year.—H. T. Godell.

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 18.—Corn in the Omaha territory is very fine quality, but has carried considerable moisture. Coming some drier now. Crop was very good in northeast Nebraska and western Iowa.—W. H. D.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 19.—The temperature was rather mild, and the ground unusually dry for March until the good rains of the week-end. Progress was made in corn husking, oats seeding, and plowing for corn. Oats seeding is well along in the central and southern counties. The condition of winter wheat varies from poor to good. It was deteriorating prior to the rain. There are numerous reports that a considerable amount has been winter killed.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



### Local Meetings in Iowa

Several local meetings of grain dealers were held in Iowa this month, under the auspices of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n. Each was well attended by both independent dealers and managers of farmers' elevators. Many of the latter brought along some of their directors, the real dirt farmers who the politicians claim are going to benefit by the activities of the Farm Board.

Meetings were held at Sac City, Spencer and Algona, Mar. 11-13, inclusive. During the course of the discussions it was discovered:

**CORN:** That there was a larger amount of corn back in the country this year than in 1929, and that the amount of stock on feed is smaller than the estimates given in the newspapers would indicate. Every territory visited reported that feeding is not so heavy as usual, whereas, generally, the stock of corn is much heavier than it was a year ago.

**COSTS:** The margins taken for handling grain are not as wide as is necessary to meet increasing costs and diminishing volume at most stations.

**FARM RELIEF:** It was soon indicated in the meetings that the sentiments of the group were given by the farmers in attendance. The expressions of these "dirt farmers" clearly indicated the farmers are not back of the Farm Board plans. The Farm Board was given credit by them for the drop in the prices for grain, and it was generally expressed that the quicker the Farm Board gets out of the grain business, the quicker farmers will receive normal prices for their grain.

The subjects of stored grain, elevator equipment and kindred problems were discussed. W. P. Carroll, federal supervisor, Chicago, gave talks on how to run moisture tests on corn and oats, and on how to test the moisture tester so as to be sure it is properly recording the tests. He was aided by G. A. Dabinett, federal supervisor of Cedar Rapids.

A brief resume of the three meetings follows:

#### SAC CITY MEETING

Grain dealers of Sac City, Ia., territory met in the Park Hotel at Sac City on Tuesday evening, Mar. 11, at 7 p. m. Following a sumptuous repast from the culinary department of the hotel, the 50 dealers in attendance pushed back their chairs and gave heed to the program presented.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, acted as chairman, and presented each question in turn.

The questions asked Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Farm Board, at Minneapolis recently (see the Journal for Feb. 26, page 251), and the answers he returned, were discussed. From the discussion it looked like the said Samuel R. McKelvie had failed in his attempt to leave an impression favorable to the Board.

One manager of a farmers elevator reported that his company was remaining inactive, buying none of the stock offered by the Iowa regional, as his board of directors was unable to see any progress favorable to the farmers in the Board's activities, tho they had attended regional meetings.

The consensus of opinion was that the farmers are blaming the Farm Board for the present low prices on corn. Holdings of corn are much heavier than normal as a consequence of these prices.

Wm. Young acted as entertainer and Wm. Galbraith as host. The dealers were invited to hold another local meeting in Sac City and Mr. Galbraith promised to get the Country Club as a meeting place after the summer golf season has opened.

#### SPENCER MEETING

D. O. MILLIGAN acted as chairman at the local meeting in the basement rooms of the

Farmers Savings Bank Bldg., at Spencer, Ia., on March 12.

Following a good dinner, cigars were lighted and the dealers leaned back to listen to the after-dinner talk of Roy Pullen, master farmer, who regaled them with a number of Scotch stories and some sound advice on grain problems.

MR. PULLEN, who is president of the local farmers' elevator, was asked what he thought of the Farm Board.

"I believe in cooperation," returned Mr. Pullen, "but this Farm Board is going about it wrong. You can't hope successfully to defeat the law of supply and demand."

#### ALGONA MEETING

Nearly 70 dealers attended the local meeting held in the K. C. Hall at Algona, Thursday evening, Mar. 13. D. O. Milligan acted as chairman, calling the meeting to order following a good dinner served by the ladies of the lodge.

N. H. MONGEAU, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Elmore, Minn., reported that he had just returned from a regional meeting of the Farm Board where it developed that the Regional wanted the farmers elevators to take \$2,000 worth of stock for each 150,000 bus. of grain they handled.

One wide-awake fellow at the regional meeting declared he thought it a good plan to move the boundary of Iowa farther north so that Elmore, Minn., could be included in the territory covered by the Iowa regional, which he said had a more reasonable idea about the amount of stock to which a farmers elevator should subscribe.

According to information given by Samuel R. McKelvie at Minneapolis, interest rates of the government to the Farmers National Grain Corp., are from 2½ to 3¼ per cent. However, the regional adds a charge of 2 per cent over this so the aggregate is very near the 6 per cent at which farmers elevators are generally able to borrow local money. Borrowing local money relieves the elevator from getting tangled up with governmental agencies.

Andy Anderson and H. Pletch acted as hosts to those in attendance, and it was felt that the meetings should be conducted oftener.

#### ATTENDANCE AT IOWA MEETINGS

Attendance of country grain dealers and managers of farmers elevators at each of the meetings included the following:

**SAC CITY:** John Knoke, Knoke; J. N. Loeltz, Rockwell City; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; H. J. Mighell and J. H. Adams, Lake City; E. M. Galbraith, Newell; H. D. Black, Galva; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; R. H. Raub, Luton; S. A. McMaster, Hornick; Geo. Moulton and E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; E. Riedmiller, Lavina; Clinton E. Lowry, Storm Lake; Gerhard Larson, Albert City; G. B. Werimont, Auburn; Jas. Frazier, Carroll; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; W. G. Daugherty and Geo. Schissel, Varina; R. C. Stewardson, Arthur; J. L. Lowry and C. E. Lowry, Cush- ing; J. M. Smith, Storm Lake.

**SPENCER:** E. H. Hunt, Royal; F. S. Grange and Geo. A. French, Ruthven; E. A. Tongate, Rembrandt; R. B. Mann, Hartley; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; E. M. Galbraith, Newell; E. O. Skewis, Storm Lake; E. A. Howe, Webb; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; Chas. Folk, Sulphur Springs; C. O. Michaels, Rossie; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; W. W. Terry, Fostoria.

**ALGONA:** Geo. Moulton, Fonda; Henry Kunz, Wesley; F. Wellin, Wesley; Geo. Frantz, Hanna; U. S. Ludeking and C. A. Lawler, Woden; M. J. Streit, H. W. Pletch, Fred and A. E. Anderson, J. H. Fraser, Algona; Wm. Eich, St. Benedict; A. C. Schissel, Lakota; O. V. Critz, Emmetsburg; Wm. Spangler, Britt; N. H. Mongeau, Elmore (Minn.); Wm. Garry and Ed. Kroener, Ledyard; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; J. J. Brakke, Cylinder; F. J. Thronon, Swea City; Jesse Lindebak, Lu Verné; Fred C. Petersen, Halfa; Chas. Weisbrod, Fenton; O. J. Kaschmitter, Whittemore; Frank Mullin and J. Doughan, Hutchins; A. M. Johnson, Bode; C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y Western Grain

Dealers Ass'n, attended all meetings, acting as chairman. He was accompanied by F. E. Yoast, of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

AMONG the representatives of terminal markets who attended one or more of the meetings were E. H. Day, Des Moines, of Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; Elmer Rice, Chicago; Art G. Torkelson, Fort Dodge, of Lamson Bros. & Co.; Chas. Douglas, Cedar Rapids, of E. W. Bailey & Co.; C. C. Carpenter, Cedar Rapids; C. A. May, Minneapolis, of J. H. Dole & Co.; Leland C. Miller, Cedar Rapids; L. A. Douglass, Humboldt, of E. W. Bailey & Co.; Q. Lamson, Fort Dodge.

### Seeds in Vermont

In bulletin 306, the Vermont Agri. Experiment Station reports having made tests of 366 samples of agricultural seeds during 1929, including the following:

Alfalfa, 12; barley, 23; buckwheat, 1; clover, alsike, 35; clover, red, 49; clover, sweet, 6; corn, 86; millet, Hungarian, 9; millet, Japanese, 30; mixtures, 8; oats, 21; peas, Canada, 12; redtop, 22; rye, 2; soy beans, 1; speltz, 3; timothy, 40; vetch, 3, and wheat, 3.

By way of comment on what these tests showed, the bulletin says:

The Vermont seed law is essentially a correct labeling law. It requires that definite information be placed on the label, but it does not prevent the sale of poor seed. The purpose of the law is to enable the purchaser to decide for himself what kind of seed he will buy.

The violations of the law consist of:

Failure to declare purity guaranty.—This rarely occurs. In nearly all cases this information is furnished by the wholesaler, and if lacking when the sample was taken, probably was lost after reaching the retailer. The latter not infrequently detaches the tag.

Failure to maintain purity guaranty.—Only seven samples fell below the purity guaranty.

Failure to declare germination guaranty.—This requirement was met in nearly every case.

Failure to maintain germination guaranty. The germination tests show poor results for corn, millets, timothy and all legumes. Timothy seed was low in germination, which may be due to the lessened production of last year which conceivably brought more poor quality seed into the market. There seems to be a tendency among wholesalers to place the germination guaranty at a somewhat higher figure than is warranted by the facts. The shortage of alfalfa and clover seed has resulted in much poor seed being offered for sale. Low germination in alfalfa, alsike and red clover, seems to be due to the number of hard seeds which appear to have been included by purveyors in the percentage of germination guaranty. This laboratory reports the count of healthy sprouts and the number of hard seeds.

There were twelve samples of stained seed, but as only one of these was below its guaranty, it can not be claimed that poor germination is due to imported seed.

Sweet clover shows a low germination test, not because of hard seeds but because of seed which develops weak sprouts or sprouts that break and would not produce a plant in the field.

The following list shows the number of samples below guaranty in germination (living sprouts):

Alfalfa, 6; barley, 1; clover, alsike, 14; clover, red, 8; clover, sweet, 5; corn, 14; millet, Hungarian, 4; millet, Japanese, 9; oats, 6; peas, Canada, 4; redtop, 1; rye, 1; timothy, 18, and vetch, 2.

Everybody is complaining about the high tax rates and the tremendous increase in the total costs of government, and yet nobody kicks very hard when new departments, new bureaus, etc., are added. Our destinies, in this specific direction, seem to be controlled by office holders and other politicians, and it's high time to fight for a change.



## Handsome Concrete Country Elevator

The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co. of Stanley, N. D., was formed in 1928 and purchased the plant of N. G. Nelson, which had been built in 1926, to replace his elevator destroyed by fire. On Aug. 27, 1929, the new elevator burned.

The directors let the contract to the Hickox Construction Co., who commenced building Sept. 12 and the elevator was completed and in operation 70 days after contract was let.

An elevator of wood construction of similar size and equipment would have taken at least 60 days.

The Stanley elevator has a capacity of 45,000 bus. held in 15 rectangular bins, all self-cleaning hopper bins. Seven bins are above the work floor. Four of these bins are 2 carloads capacity each.

The construction is all monolithic reinforced concrete with the exception of the office and driveway walls which are of 8 inch load bearing clay tile, stuccoed outside and finished to match the concrete walls of elevator. All roofs are reinforced concrete slabs covered with asphalt roofing.

The only wood used in the entire job is the dump scale deck and frame, the office millwork and the driveway doors, which are metal covered.

The elevator is planned for the greatest possible efficiency in operation. In the past many concrete elevators have been built in which the predominant idea has been to produce a fire-proof structure at the lowest possible cost, with convenience, workability and appearance a sec-

ondary issue. In the Stanley elevator the pilasters running up the sides and corners, and the paneled copings, on the roofs, add considerably to the appearance at moderate cost.

The elevator equipment includes two stands of elevator legs with steel casings, Salem Buckets, Winter Universal head drives, and full floating Timken roller bearing boot pulleys and steel boots.

Gerber Improved double distributors, Richardson Automatic Scales, enclosed fan-cooled Fairbanks-Morse Motors, and Fairbanks Dump Scale, Big 3 Cleaner, Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump and safety man-lift. On each head are 7½ h. p. motors, 5 h. p. on the cleaner driving direct, both 1,200 r. p. m., and a 2 h. p. 1,800 r. p. m. for air compressor. All spouts are steel. Back pits under the work floor of ample size are divided into 4 compartments for convenience in handling clean wheat, small wheat, oats and seeds from the cleaner. While clean wheat is being elevated other products may be stored in these pits, thus leaving a leg free for the elevation of grain coming in, or the clean wheat may be left temporarily while both legs are operated. The grain in the deep side bin also is drawn through these pits as they are connected directly to the legs. The capacity is approximately 400 bus.

THE OFFICES adjoin the driveway. A full basement with concrete walls and ceiling, forms the floor of the offices, above this floor the walls are of tile. The roof slab is reinforced concrete, well insulated. The rough concrete floors are finished with maple.

The two rooms have a tile partition between.

The vault walls are also of tile, with a double steel vault door.

The windows in the offices have wood sash and frames, but all other windows in driveway and elevator are Fenestra steel sash, glazed with wire glass.

## Corn Germination Reports

Seed corn germination reports continue to indicate an exceedingly poor condition. Some of the more recent reports follow:

AMES, IA.—A wide variation is being found in the germination of seed corn over Iowa, and the germination tests indicate clearly that early picked seed is best, says E. S. Dyas, farm crops specialist in the extension service, Iowa State College, who has received reports from county agents.

Samples of Silver King picked at husking time germinated 96 per cent strong, 2 per cent weak and 2 per cent dead. Golden King, picked early germinated 99.8 per cent strong in one county. Another sample of Golden King, picked from the crib but raised on phosphated ground which had hastened maturity, also tested 99.8 per cent strong.

A sample of common yellow corn selected early in the field, tested 95.5 per cent strong and 4.5 per cent weak. Reid's Yellow Dent, selected in the crib from large ears which were not mature when cribbed, tested only 70 per cent strong, 10 per cent weak and 20 per cent dead.

Fifty ears of late picked corn, selected at shredding time after being in the shock, tested only 60 per cent strong and 35 per cent dead.

FRANKLIN, IND.—Corn read out of the test during the past ten days has been of fair quality for seeding purposes, but the average for the tests this season still remain around the 65 per cent good for seed average established in first tests. Corn from the northeast section of the county, with some exceptions, is testing lower than from other parts of the county, the reports show.

ELLIOTT, IA.—According to J. H. Petty, veteran seed man of this vicinity, the 1930 seed corn situation is serious. Early picked seed corn that was well dried out is testing 90 per cent better. Seed picked at husking time is worthless. Crib corn of the 1929 crop will have to be single-ear tested. The old corn of 1928 kept in cribs of medium type can be depended upon to go 90 per cent or better.

In 1910 it required seven man hours of labor to produce an acre of wheat. Now, due to modern machinery, it takes less than two hours, and still they tell us that the farmers have lost money on every bushel of wheat they have produced since the war.

Reports from the field indicate a short supply of good quality seed corn, and that farmers, recognizing the poor quality of what their cribs contain, will purchase a larger percentage of what they plant. Looks like a good opportunity for grain dealers to make a little change by shipping in superior seed corn and retailing it.

## Cars Leaking Grain at Chicago

J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster at Chicago, reports that during 1929 4,403 cars, or 4.36 per cent of the total number of cars (grain only) arrived leaking. The leaks were recorded as follows:

Grain door .....	1124	or	1.11%
Over grain door .....	627	or	.62
Side of car .....	1226	or	1.22
End of car .....	215	or	.21
Draw bar .....	97	or	.10
Car box .....	1114	or	1.10

Total ..... 4403 or 4.36%

Note: These figures cover only cars containing grain and cars from points outside of the Chicago District (no cross-town cars).



45,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co., at Stanley, N. D.



### 60,000 Bus. Elevator at Mattoon, Ill.

When Ernest Orndorff's elevator at Mattoon, Ill., burned in the fall of 1928, he immediately sent for Frank Harris and had a bin and the driveway, with dumps, rebuilt so that he could continue operation of the drier. The crop of corn included a lot of wet grain and a heavy demand on drying facilities. The drier of the Big Four Elevator Co. was kept busy night and day and proved profitable equipment.

The new elevator stands on an embankment towering above the tracks of the Illinois Central a few blocks from the center of Mattoon.

**CONSTRUCTION:** The new frame elevator is of studded construction on a concrete foundation. The house is 59 ft. from the basement level to the plate and surmounted with a 28 ft. cupola. Its length is 44 ft. and its width 36. The I. C. R. R. tracks are on the east side. The driveway is on the west side and adjacent is the drier. The approach and

exit of the driveway are covered. The entire surface of the elevator, except for the brick of the drier, is covered with asbestos sheeting for protection from exterior fire hazards. A dust house and a cob house are provided.

**DUMP SINKS:** Eight dump sinks are installed in the driveway. Each has its own trap door, and is steeply hoppers so as to be self-cleaning. Ear corn drags are provided to serve the sheller. A truck and wagon dump, electrically operated, runs on tracks the entire length of the driveway to serve any of the sinks.

**CAPACITY:** The elevator has 13 hopper-bottomed bins with capacities ranging from 2,000 bu. to 5,200 bu. each, making an aggregate of 60,000 bus. Five of these are over

the driveway to serve wagon and truck trade. Metal spouting is so arranged from bin bottoms to leg boots and from distributors to bins that each bin may be loaded or emptied separately, without disturbing the grain in any of the other bins.

**ELEVATING EQUIPMENT:** Two legs serve the dump sinks and the sheller. Each of these has a 16 in., 5 ply belt carrying 15x7 in. cups on 18 inch centers. Each has capacity for lifting 3,000 lbs. per minute.

On the track side of the elevator is an unloading leg which serves the car sink, where a power shovel makes fast work of unloading incoming cars. On the drier side of the house is a steel encased leg to serve the drier. Each of these legs have 11 in. 5 ply belts with 10x5 in. cups set on 9-inch centers and can lift 1,500 lbs. per minute.

Rubber belts and Salem cups are used. Union Iron Works supplied boots, head-shafts, pulleys, distributors, and other equipment.

**MACHINERY:** In the basement is a U. S. Sheller with capacity for 1,200 bu. per hour. The sheller is equipped with Hyatt roller bearings for reducing power requirement.

In the cupola is a No. 31 Hyattized Western Cleaner, equipped with a powerful fan to separate shucks and chaff from cobs, sending each down a different spout, the former to a dust house and the latter to a cob house which has capacity for 500 loads. This is done because the cobs are sold for fuel and those who buy them like to have them clean.

**DRIER:** An Ellis Drier with steam coils survived the fire in the old plant and is being used in the new. It has capacity for 3,000 bus. per day when 5% moisture is being removed from corn. Heat is supplied thru the coils by a 100 h.p. boiler. Slack coal is used for fuel, it being more economical than to pay for the labor required to burn cobs.

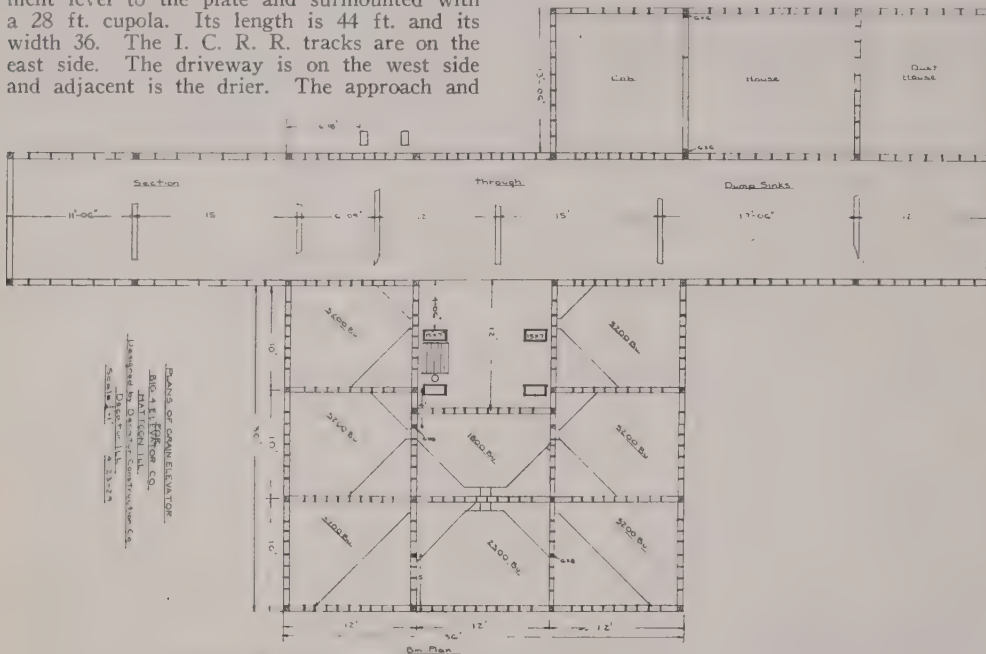
**POWER:** General Electric Enclosed Motors are used thruout the plant. Most of the machinery is operated by individual motors. The two large legs are operated by a single motor power being transmitted thru a countershaft to the headshaft thru silent chain drives. Power is transmitted from a 25 h.p. motor in the basement to the sheller thru a cog belt drive. The two smaller legs, the cleaner, the cleaner fan, the ear corn drags, the fan in the drier and the power shovel are all individually operated by separate motors.

**ACCESSIBILITY:** Two Western Manlifts are provided, one in the middle of the house and one on the track side, so that all parts of the house may be easily and quickly reached. Ladder ways are also provided. Fire extinguishers are located at strategic points.

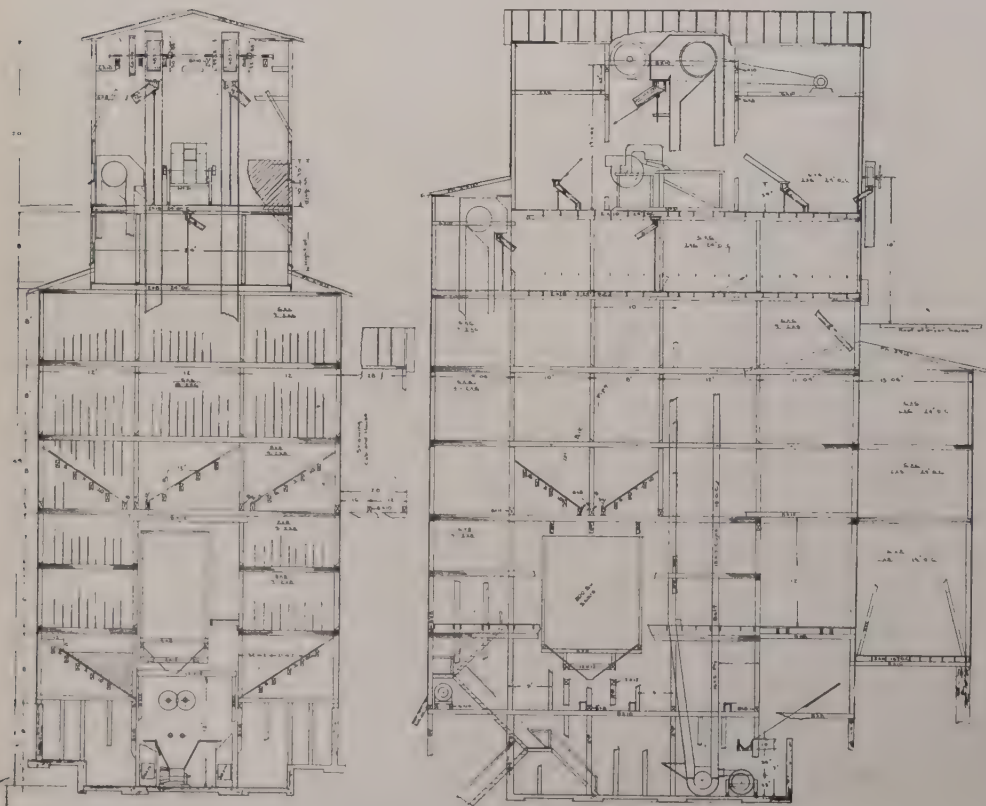
**WEIGHING EQUIPMENT:** Incoming grain is weighed at the office over a 10-ton truck scale, with a long platform to accommodate trucks with long wheel-bases. The roof of the office is extended to cover the platform of the scale and protect it from the weather.

Outbound grain is weighed thru a 60,000 lb. hopper scale. Above this scale are two garners, one with capacity for 95,000 lbs. and the other with capacity for 90,000 lbs. A by-pass to the scale is provided so these garners need not be used, should they be filled with grain when it is desired to weigh some different grade or kind of grain.

The Big Four Elevator Co. enjoys transit privileges over the Big Four and Illinois Central railroads, on both of which it has plants. This works in well with the drying equipment and the feed and cornmeal grinding machinery which is in the plant on the Big Four R. R. The old elevator on the Illinois Central had warehouse space and was used for grinding feed as well as for storing and handling grain, but with construction of the new house these activities were transferred entirely to the plant on the Big Four and the new house is used only for grain handling, selling and dry-



Plan of 60,000 bu. Elevator of Big 4 Elevator at Mattoon, Ill.



Sectional Views of Vertical Elevations of Big 4 Elevator at Mattoon, Ill.



ing. The elevator was designed and constructed by the Decatur Construction Co.

The Big Four Elevator Co. is owned and operated by W. Ernest Orndorff, who is deservedly proud of having worked up from a small beginning in 1903 when at the age of 18 he purchased an old-fashioned two-burr meal mill and a hand operated corn-sheller in an old barn and opened for business. Today he is one of the important figures in Mattoon, where he owns and operates a feed manufacturing and corn meal plant, and several warehouses in addition to the recently completed elevator.

Outside of Mattoon he owns and operates elevators at Lipsey and Jones, and owns two elevators at Tuscola, which were consolidated with the properties of the Collins Grain Co. in the Douglas County Grain Co., in which he retains an interest.

MANY PEOPLE are wondering just how farmers in the spring wheat territory will relish the suggestion that they permit 10 per cent of their acreage to remain idle, while the cotton planters were advised to substitute food and feed crops for 10 per cent of their cotton acreage. Winter wheat farmers would like it much better if the spring wheat farmers would confine their planting to flax, barley and potatoes.

IT NOW LOOKS as if the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. might have a warm time at the annual convention to be held in Washington, Apr. 30 to May 3. That organization has thus far maintained a "hands off" policy, in so far as the Farm Board is concerned, but that position cannot be continued. It must either be for or against the Marketing Act, and its creature, the Farm Board.

The \$100,000,000 appropriation for the Federal Farm Board was quickly approved in the House Mar. 19.



W. Ernest Orndorff, Mattoon, Ill.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE is now on record as being opposed to the development of any more irrigation or reclamation enterprises. Now, if he will advocate no more up-to-date machinery and no more campaigns for better seeds, he will have completed the circle and our agricultural "cup of blessing" will doubtless be full to overflowing.

## Ergoty Rye

The U. S. D. A. has just released a bulletin, prepared by John H. Cox, Harold E. Earp, and Alfred Christie, of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agri. Economics, showing the results of a series of experiments at Washington, to remove the ergot. This bulletin leads off with the following general statements:

As the rye crop of 1928 was badly infested with ergot, a large percentage of the crop graded "Ergoty." To eliminate this condition the elevator operators attempted to float off the ergot by washing the ergoty rye in water containing a chemical compound, which probably was salt.

A series of experiments was conducted to study the effects of the use of salt water for the removal of ergot from rye. The quantity of salt carried through into the rye flour and the by-products after milling, and the effect of this salt upon the loaf of bread were determined.

Four bushels of ergoty rye were purchased at Minneapolis. After removal of the dockage, the weight per bushel was 46.7 pounds. The rye then contained 2.8 per cent ergot, and 6.5 per cent other foreign materials. The low test weight per bushel of this rye was due to the light chaffy material found in the sample after the removal of the dockage and a large percentage of small, shriveled rye.

Tests were made to determine the strength of the salt solution that would give the best results in removing the ergot. A large sample of this rye was taken and divided into six equal portions. Five of these samples were washed in different percentages of a salt solution ranging from 5 per cent to 15 per cent by volume. Beginning with a 5 per cent salt solution, in each subsequent test the salt in the solution was increased 2.5 per cent. The original sample contained 2.8 per cent of ergot. After washing with a 5 per cent salt solution, 1.8 per cent ergot remained in the sample, while only 0.2 per cent remained after washing with a 15 per cent salt solution. After washing with a 7.5 per cent, 10.0 per cent, and 12.5 per cent salt solution, 1.4 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 0.3 per cent ergot respectively remained in the sample.

The quantity of other grains and foreign material in the original sample after the removal of dockage was 6.5 per cent. The quantity of foreign material and other grains left in the sample after washing with a 5 per cent salt solution was 1.5 per cent; after washing with a 15 per cent salt solution the quantity was 1.2 per cent.

After showing, through several statistical tables, just what results were obtained with the different samples, using various percentages of salt solutions, the bulletin is ended with the following conclusions:

1.—It was possible to remove practically all of the ergot found in the rye by washing the grain in a 15 per cent salt solution. With plump, heavy rye, a solution containing a higher percentage of salt could be used.

2.—There was an increase in the test weight per bushel of the rye after it had been washed in a salt solution. This was probably due to the class of rye used; for it originally contained a high percentage of light shriveled rye and other light material which was taken out by the salt solution.

3.—It was possible to remove practically all traces of salt from the grain, from an experimental standpoint, by rinsing in a sufficient volume of fresh water. Probably there would not be so complete a removal of the salt in actual commercial practice.

4.—In the experimental milling and baking, no deleterious effects of the salt-treated rye were apparent. Problems that would be involved in the commercial milling and baking of this washed rye are not known, but it is believed from the tests made that the washing of rye with salt water for the removal of ergot would have no bad effects upon the milling and baking.

5.—In trade practice, grain that has been washed is mixed with natural or unwashed grain so that the washed grain is only a small percentage of the total quantity. This mixing would also occur with rye washed with salt water for the removal of ergot, and the percentage of washed rye occurring in the mixture would be small. Flour made from rye is usually mixed with at least one-half wheat flour.

6.—If the salt used in the washing process is of a good grade, the extra quantity of salt left in the flour, from which the loaf of rye bread is made, is small and will have no deleterious effects.



Big Four Elevator Co.'s 60,000 bu. Elevator on I. C. R. R. at Mattoon, Ill.



# Protein and Country Elevator Buying

By E. A. Stokdyk, Asso. Prof. Ag. Econom. State Ag. College Kas., and  
C. A. Hoffman, Larned, Kas.

High-protein premiums make it difficult for a country elevator operator to buy wheat on a basis that is equitable to the individual farmer and to the management. That the practice of buying on the average protein of the wheat shipped from a particular loading point is not entirely satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that wheat is hauled long distances to otherwise noncompetitive points to secure the advantage of a better price at the station where the protein average is higher. In the spring of 1928 protein premiums were extremely high, and it is impossible to estimate the market value of wheat within 10 cents a bushel without a protein test. It is not uncommon, therefore, to find a variation in price of 10 cents per bushel at a given station, as the estimates placed on the value of the grain by elevator operators varies considerably.

How to arrive at a fair basis of dealing is the big problem. The farmer asks, "How can I sell my wheat and get the protein premium that is due me?" The elevator operator asks, "If I buy on a protein basis, how shall I determine the protein and how close can I buy?" Many farmers are interested in producing high-protein wheat and have increased the protein content of their wheat in many cases by methods demonstrated at the Kansas State Agricultural College, but the majority of farmers will not make the effort unless they are paid for it.

THE SO-CALLED PROTEIN TEST is a chemical determination of the nitrogen content of wheat. Since the test is a delicate chemical test it is subject to error both in sampling and method. The test as conducted on wheat is made on an extremely small sample (one gram) and this in itself explains the cause of variation between samples drawn from an identical lot. In an average carload there are nearly 50 million grams of wheat. When this is realized it is apparent that samples drawn from a carload can vary to a considerable extent, particularly if the car is not loaded uniformly. Even in a farmer's bin the protein content of the wheat may vary, because the wheat in one part of the bin may have been raised on a different type of soil than that of another part of the bin. Furthermore, it has been found that the protein content of the wheat from various parts of an individual field may vary considerably in accordance with the variation in soil type and fertility of the field.

THE PROTEIN DETERMINATION as made commercially is not made on an oven-dry basis. That is, the moisture is not driven out of the wheat before the test is made. Consequently a sample of wheat with 14 per cent of moisture will show a lower per cent of protein than the identical sample of wheat would show if the moisture content were 12 per cent. Chemists state that 1 per cent variation in moisture content causes a variation of 0.15 per cent in the protein test. This no doubt explains the cause of the general experience that a small sample drawn from a bin or carload and mailed to a protein laboratory will show a higher per cent of protein than the test of the carload when it reaches market. The small sample loses moisture on the way to the laboratory so that, although the absolute amount of the protein of the wheat is unchanged, the drier sample will show a higher per cent of protein than the sample taken from the carload when it reaches market, since this has not had a similar opportunity to lose moisture before it is tested.

IN THE CALCULATION of the protein test, it must be kept in mind that the test is not in reality a protein determination but a

nitrogen determination. To calculate the nitrogen in terms of protein it is necessary to multiply the nitrogen determination by the factor 5.7. Thus an error that may have been made during the process of determination will be magnified nearly six times. But that is not all. When protein is expressed in terms of percentage it is necessary to multiply by 100. This will magnify the error 100 times. In the end, then, an error in testing will be enlarged 570 times.

There are ten important laboratory operations in making a protein test. These cannot be absolutely uniform because the human hand is not sufficiently accurate. Therefore a difference of 0.20 point is allowed in commercial tests. That is, if one test on a sample of wheat shows 12 per cent protein and the second test shows 12.20 per cent of protein the tests are considered as within the range of experimental error.

The limitations of the test that have been considered are perhaps not as great a cause of variation as errors in sampling. One would suppose that samples taken from a small lot of wheat would show protein tests that check closely. This is not the case, however.

THE DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED in drawing samples from a small lot, such as a gallon of wheat, is that the chances for error in sampling are greater than if the samples were drawn from a larger lot. This is a common experience in sampling. Grain inspectors have equipment which minimize the error in sampling, such as probes and mixers. This aids them in securing a more representative sample than one can secure by taking a handful from several parts of a load or bin. The problem of arriving at a fair basis of dealing on a protein basis at a country station is indeed a difficult one.

However, the grain buyer does not buy gallons of wheat, but truckloads and wagonloads. The question then resolves itself into one of properly sampling the loads if the wheat is to be bought on a protein basis. The elevator operator is interested in knowing how closely the samples drawn from the truckloads and wagonloads that he buys will check with the carloads he sells. To determine this, several elevator operators have co-operated with county farm agents and the writers in making tests on several carloads. Samples were taken from each load as it was delivered to the elevator and placed in a container. When a bin holding a carload was filled a composite of the samples drawn was mailed to the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department and the protein test of the composite sample compared with the protein test of the carload which was composed of the truck and wagonloads from which the samples were taken. The protein content of samples of wheat drawn from car and from bin were as follows:

Station	Manager	Protein—	
		on car-load	on samples
Larned, Pawnee county..R.	I. Brown...	12.00	11.80
do.....	do.....	11.80	11.82
do.....	R. I. Brown...	11.80	11.52
do.....	R. I. Brown...	11.88	11.88
do.....	R. I. Brown...	12.72	13.00
do.....	R. I. Brown...	11.80	11.82
Garfield, Pawnee county..W.	S. Prather...	10.86	10.40
do.....	do.....	10.20	10.80
do.....	W. S. Prather...	12.12	12.44
Castleton, Reno county..J.	McCaferry...	10.68	10.84
Haven, Reno county....W.	Schlickau...	11.79	12.52
Pawnee Rock, Barton county.....	A. S. Gross....	10.84	11.08
do.....	A. S. Gross....	10.95	10.97
do.....	A. S. Gross....	10.76	11.00
Bellevue, Ford county...J.	H. Showers...	14.60	14.60
Ford, Ford county.....J.	L. Hipple....	13.16	13.32
Average .....		11.69	11.83

The average of the sixteen tests shows the samples testing 0.14 per cent higher than the carloads. In eleven of the sixteen trials this was the case. In three cases the carloads were the higher and in two cases the tests checked exactly. It appears, therefore, that sampling each truckload or wagonload is a more exact basis for determining the protein content than taking a handful from a bin, if one buys or sells on a protein basis.

THAT THE SAMPLES tend to show a higher protein test than the carload must be taken into consideration. It is evident that a grain buyer cannot afford to pay on the basis of the protein shown in the samples. If he did he would be the loser. In determining how closely the grain buyer can afford to bid on a protein basis another factor must be taken into consideration, and that is the method of sale. When sales are made on a "track basis" the contract is usually made for a certain grade and protein test, with a premium of a few cents for each 0.25 per cent above the specified protein test and a discount of a few cents for each 0.25 per cent below the specified protein test. To understand this better, let us take the illustration where an elevator operator sells a carload of grain f.o.b. his station at \$1.50 per bushel for No. 2 wheat testing 12 per cent protein. If, when the car arrives on the market, it tests 12.25 the country elevator operator receives a premium of 2 cents per bushel. If, on the other hand, it tests 11.75 his grain is discounted 2 cents per bushel.

THE PREMIUMS AND DISCOUNTS vary from time to time. However, if the grain tests 12.20 in protein the elevator operator does not receive the premium, and if the grain tests 11.90 his grain is discounted. This does not apply on consigned shipments. In view of the data presented and the rules of contract on track sales, the elevator operator must, then, to protect himself against loss, bid on a basis of at least 0.25 per cent below the protein test of the samples if he buys on a protein basis. The carload tests recorded were made during the winter and spring. It is likely that the difference between sample tests and carload tests would be greater at harvest time, when the grain has a higher moisture content.

BUYING ON A PROTEIN BASIS is not of the same importance at all stations. The average of the station is a factor that the elevator operator must consider. Even if a buyer were inclined to buy on a protein basis he could not do so on truckloads or wagonloads unless his station average were 11.25 per cent or better. The reason for this is that protein premiums are not paid on the terminal markets unless the grain tests above 11.25 per cent. Consequently if the station were situated in territory where the average protein was only



William Tell Up to Date—Cargill for Central Press Ass'n



10 per cent the purchase of a few loads of wheat with 12 or 13 per cent protein would not raise the protein average of the carload above 11.25 per cent. Where such a situation exists the buyer cannot afford to buy on a protein basis unless he can purchase an entire carload and load it separately. In higher protein territory where the station average is above 11.25 per cent each load that goes to make up the carload is important in determining the protein premium of the carload. Elevator operators have frequently stated that a few loads of very high-protein wheat will raise the average of the carload sufficiently to make several cents difference in value on the carload.

## Would Patent New Plants

Under a bill, recently introduced in Congress, plant breeders should secure protection for new grains, seeds, etc., by having them patented. The Townsend-Purnell bill, which would broaden the patent laws so as to make it financially worth the while of experimenters, is said to have the support of the U. S. D. A., and many of the leaders in business and agriculture.

## Initial Payments Reduced by Pool

The Canadian Wheat Pool announces reduction of its initial payments on all grades of oats, barley and rye. The cuts announced amounted to 10 cents a bu. on oats and barley, making this initial payment 40 cents a bu. on No. 2 C. W. oats and on No. 3 C. W. barley; and 35 cents a bu. on rye, which makes this initial payments 45 cents, basis No. 2 C. W. rye. These changes were effected Mar. 12.

Initial payments on wheat and flax are unchanged. The reduction on rye is said to result from action of certain members of the pool, who are reported to have taken advantage of low prices on rye when it was down to 50 cents in the open market, by making purchases and delivering it to the pool at the initial payment 45 cents, basis No. 2 C. W.

## The Grain Belt Elevator at Hutchinson, Kan.

Storage tanks of reinforced concrete have been added to the plant of the Grain Belt Elevator Co., at Hutchinson, Kan., increasing the storage to 700,000 bus., of which 100,000 bus. is in the head house and 305,000 in the new tanks.

The 16 tanks are in two rows with 12 interstice bins, each tank 22 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high. Over the tanks is a gallery 12 ft. by 8 ft., 6 ins. extending their entire length, to house a 36-inch conveyor belt and tripper. Under the tanks is a tunnel 7 ft., 6 ins. by 7 ft., 6 ins. for the belt conveyor, 30 ins. wide, used to empty the tanks.

A drier room is built in with the tanks, 20x24 ft., divided into four bins above and four bins below the drier, washer and cleaner, so that no additional elevation is required to serve the drier room. Each of the 4 bins below and above has a capacity of 2,500 bus., and is filled or emptied by the main conveyor belts.

The head house is 39x42x159 ft., consisting of 20 bins. Its equipment includes 3 legs, two of 4,000 and one of 7,000 bus. capacity per hour, two 2,500-bu. hopper scales, Eureka Receiving Separator, Eureka Clipper, Eureka Wheat Washer, double power shovels and an employees elevator from work floor to top floor. Grain can be loaded in or out on each side of the elevator. The electric motors total 150 h. p., 2 of 60 h. p. on the three legs having Minneapolis V Buckets, 25 h. p. motors on the cleaner and car puller, 15 h. p. on one conveyor and 10 h. p. on the other, 2 of 7½ h. p. on the Webster Power Shovels, and one 7½ h. p. on the manlift. The transmission is by tex-rope drive and silent chain. Vapor proof electric globes are used, and the bins are equipped for the Zeleny Thermometer System.

All the elevating and conveying machinery,

as well as the car puller, was furnished by the Webster & Weller Mfg. Co.'s, and the entire plant was built by Chalmers & Borton.

## Wild Garlic in Illinois

Wild garlic, a weed which already is costing Illinois wheat growers \$100,000 annually in the form of discounts on contaminated grain, not only is spreading north, but also is becoming more serious in the infested areas of the southern part of the state, according to a warning sounded in a new circular soon to be issued by the College of Agriculture, University of Ill.

No cheap chemical control has as yet been found and eradication of wild garlic from cultivated fields by means of simple cultural practices continues to be the most practical method. Three practices are essential: (1) plowing the land in the fall, (2) plowing again in the spring, and (3) planting the infested area to cultivated crops and tilling these crops thoroughly with the sweep or blade type of cultivator.

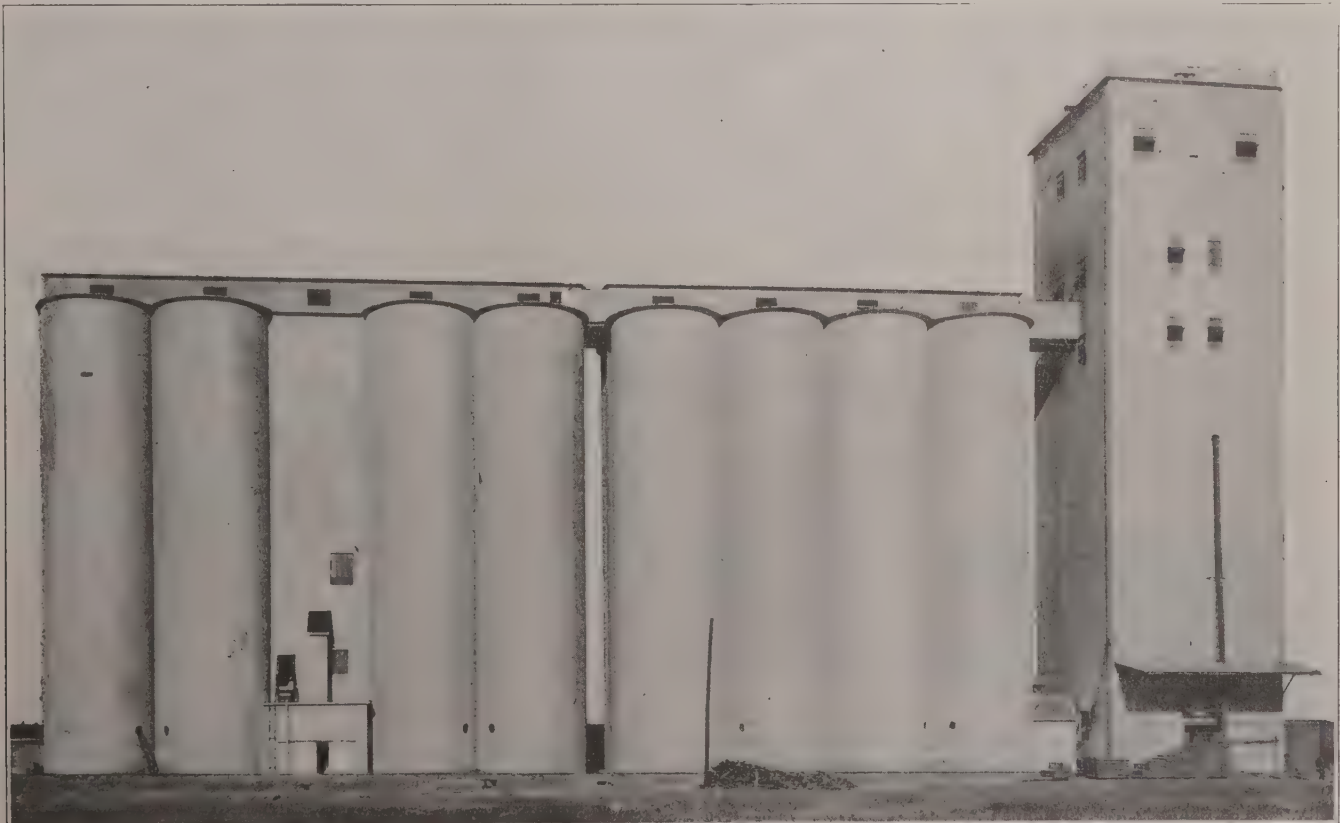
"These practices must be followed for at least three years on every field in order that the plants growing from the hard-shelled bulbs after delayed germination may be killed."

## Grain Grading Schools to Be Held in Kansas

A series of grain grading schools will be conducted at various points thru Kansas by Federal Supervision Department and the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, in co-operation with the Kansas State Agri. College and the Kansas Farm Bureau.

Each will be a one-day school demonstrating the federal grain standards, sampling and inspecting methods, the care of stored grain, etc. The schedule is as follows:

Dodge City, Great Bend, Pratt, Hutchinson, and Wichita, Apr. 7-12, inclusive, one day each in the order named. Salina, Hays, Dighton, Colby and Smith Center, Apr. 14-18, inclusive, one each day in the order named.



Grain Belt Elevator at Hutchinson, Kan., Recently Enlarged to 700,000 bus.



## The Tramp Iron Fire Hazard

From address by L. P. Dendel, assistant manager Mill & Elevator Division, Michigan Millers Fire Ins. Co. before the Fieldmen's Assn.

**PERMANENT MAGNETS ARE A JOKE.**—The strength of the magnetic field can not be built up beyond a certain point, which is not sufficient to hold a large piece of iron, and even small pieces might be brushed off rather easily if the speed of the stock through the spout was very great. Such types of magnets also gradually lose their strength.

Few of these magnets are ever retained in their proper position, due to the fact that where the feed happens to contain chaff and short straw, the spout frequently plugs up at the point where the magnets are located. The feed mill operator relieves the choke-up by withdrawing the magnets at least part way from the spout, and as a rule, he forgets to return them to their proper position.

**DIFFICULT TO LOCATE SOURCE OF GRINDER FIRE.**—The grinder seldom operates as an individual machine. There are crushers, shellers, elevator legs, and motors, all in the near vicinity of the grinder, and operated at the same time, and as most grinder fires seem to originate in the basement, either because the grinder is located there or because it discharges ground feed there, it is sometimes difficult to tell just which machine the fire originates in.

Fires from grinders are also of such a nature that it may be possible for the fire to smoulder five or six hours or even longer, in a spout or elevator boot, and break out during the night or when there is no one around to determine definitely the cause. Because of the fact that we have so many instances on record where fires in elevator boots and spouts beyond the grinder have been definitely identified as being caused from tramp iron because the iron itself had been located, the writer is of the firm belief that many of our numerous mysterious night fires originate in this way. Time after time we read the adjuster's report on such unknown loss, only to find that the feed mill was the last machine operated in the plant before it was closed up for the day. Many fires from this source have been immediately extinguished with so small a loss that no claim was made and the loss was therefore not reported. The immediate presence of an operator has undoubtedly prevented a severe fire loss many times.

In order to show that the tramp iron fire hazard is a vital one, it is only necessary to examine reports on some of the grinder losses that have occurred during the past few years.

**ELECTRO v. HORSESHOE MAGNET.**—Watching a properly installed electro-magnetic separator ahead of a custom mill during the grinding operation if the old battery of horse-shoe magnets has been left in place ahead of the electro-magnetic separator, for the latter will collect large quantities of metal which pass by the ordinary magnets, is most impressive. Perhaps the farmer customer is the

most astonished man of all, as he will usually declare that such foreign matter could not be found in his grain. Pounds and pounds of such tramp iron are delivered to the country feed mill each year to be ground up along with feed, and in some cases, as much as seven pounds have been collected in two weeks' time.

**THE REMEDY** is to provide an approved magnetic or pneumatic separator ahead of every feed mill. There should be no conflict between these two types, of separators, although the use of the pneumatic type is restricted to hammer mills. Both types may be built into the grinder and used as a combination feeder and separator. The pneumatic type will probably appeal to the mill owner and farmer as it takes out stones, sand, crockery, glass and other foreign material as well as iron. From the standpoint of the fire hazard, however, these other foreign materials have little bearing for iron is the chief offender. In fact, to my knowledge, there is no record of fire ever occurring in a mill properly protected by an electro-magnetic type of separator. Stones, crockery, glassware, etc., may strike sparks in passing thru the mill, but these foreign materials are easily crushed and do not carry heat. Such sparks occurring in the grinder proper are snuffed out by the feed.

**MAGNETIC SEPARATORS SAVE REPAIRS.**—In view of the fact that where magnetic separators have been installed, the need for replacement of plates and hammers has been cut in some instances down to 20% of former requirements, it is reasonable to assume that tramp iron is also much more responsible for the extra wear and damage to the plates and hammers than all other types of foreign material combined. In the attrition and roller types of mills, the fire hazard lies in the fact that the iron in going through the plates or rolls becomes red hot because of friction and in that condition is carried to the combustible elevator boot, delivery spout or bin, many times causing a smoldering fire which may not break out until the plant is closed. The screen on the hammer type of mill acts in the same manner as the screen on the miner's safety lamp to prevent fire or sparks from passing thru it. The holes in the screen are large enough, however, to permit sizeable particles of red hot iron to pass through it and these coming in contact with the excess air from the vent below the screen, furnish the required ignition for a dust explosion, when just the right mixture of feed and air are obtained. This theory is substantiated by the fact that in every hammer mill explosion on record, the explosion seemed to occur beyond the mill itself and in no instance was the mill itself damaged.

**IMPROVEMENT IN SEPARATORS.**—More work has been done with electro magnetic separators than the pneumatic type along the line of securing the co-operation of the manufacturers in producing a satisfactory low-priced separator because they are applicable to all types of mills and the small sizes at least sell at a somewhat lower figure than the pneumatic type. We have been able to secure the co-operation of most of the larger hammer mill manufacturers in building in a magnetic separator as an integral part of their grinder. It is our aim to eventually have all grinders furnished with such a built-in separator and when that time arrives, the problem of the tramp iron fire hazard will take care of itself. A great deal of improvement has been made in electro magnetic separators during the past few months and recently the new spout

type of separator with automatic self closing and self opening trap has been placed upon the market. This eliminates many objections to the old style separator with the hand operated safety gate, which the operator occasionally forgot to close before opening the feed gate, with the result that the feed would run out of the trap hole on to the floor.

**INSTALLATION.**—The best separator in the world will not operate properly if it is installed wrong. The spout type of electro magnetic separator should not be set at an angle of greater than 45 degrees with the horizontal and preferably not more than 35 degrees. If the spouting is so arranged that feed cannot be spouted into the top of the separator at an angle of 90 degrees, a baffle plate should be installed to cut down the speed of the stock across the magnetic gap. Alternating current is not suitable for energizing such a magnet, for the rapid reversals of the lines of force in an alternating current magnetic field causes heating in solid pieces of iron. A nail attracted to such an electro-magnet would become red hot and introduce an even greater fire hazard. Care should be taken to see that the small direct current generators furnished with these separators are operating at the proper speed and in the right direction, and to see that the wiring between the generator and separator is protected by fuses.

**ADVANTAGES OF MAGNETIC OR PNEUMATIC SEPARATOR.**—In trying to sell a feed mill operator on the idea of a separator, be sure to point out the following additional advantages of protecting his mill with an approved separator:

Saving in repair parts, plates, hammers, etc., some times as much as 33⅓%.

Saving in power, by keeping plates sharp, as high as 15%.

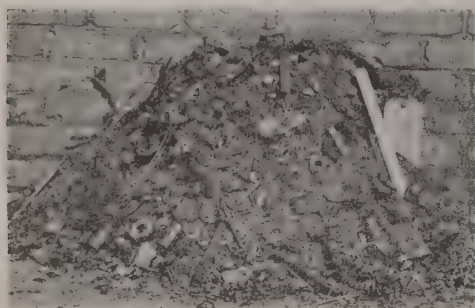
Elimination of accidents to self or employees.

Ability to advertise to the farmer customers that all feed ground at his plant is free from injurious metal which might result in death of farmers' live stock.

Such matters pertain more directly to his pocketbook than the fire hazard and they at least may offer a more effective way in securing his interest in this vital matter.

**IN MICHIGAN** we have given this matter of the grinder hazard considerable thought and study. I do not suppose that there is any place in the country where there are any more feed mills per 100 square miles than in Michigan, unless it be the adjoining states of Ohio and Indiana. We decided several years ago that eventually all mills in our territory should be equipped with an approved tramp iron separator and have been gradually educating our policyholders along that line. About a month ago we issued a bulletin to the effect that from that time on, any new feed mill installations made, would be required to have such a separator. For four years we have been requiring magnetic separators on all hammer mills installations, and have had little or no trouble securing the co-operation of plant owners in providing this protection.

We now have about 115 installations, 25 of which are on attrition mills. We hope that other home offices and agencies will follow suit in this matter, as several have recently informed us they intended to do, for by such a united effort, we will in a few years be able to look back and see where we have succeeded in eliminating another serious fire hazard from our list of causes of fires. Without a doubt, there is no greater opportunity at the present time for the individual inspector to improve the risks under his jurisdiction, than this matter of elimination of the tramp iron fire hazard, and whether he is pushed by his field supervisor or not, he will find that the results obtained will have justified any extra effort on his part to eliminate this hazard in his territory.



Foreign Material Separated from Feed



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

## ARKANSAS

Central City (Barling p. o.), Ark.—Bill Odem and Frank Everett are putting up a feed mill here and will grind all kinds of stock and poultry feeds.

Helena, Ark.—Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, head of the government-owned Mississippi Barge Line, is reported to have held a conference at Chicago, on Mar. 20, with W. G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., concerning a proposal to establish a Farm Board grain elevator here. Under the proposed plan wheat from the South could be stored in an elevator on the Mississippi, which elevator, owned or leased by the National Grain Corp., would be an assembling point for grain shipped in from farmers co-operative organizations. The grain would be carried from Helena to Gulf ports in government-owned barges at a saving in freight rates, it is said. If such a plan can be worked out for this city, similar storage and shipping arrangements could be made at different points on the Mississippi, perhaps as far north as Minneapolis.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles B. Holladay, associated with Smith & Scott, Inc., of this city, for the last eight years, has resigned from that company and is now selling stucco.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Albers Bros. Milling Co. has bot the A. W. Scott Co., of this city, which has been in the grain, feed and hay business for 77 years, and which has recently had financial difficulties. The Scott firm name will be retained and the local and export business continued, the local plants being operated by the San Francisco office of the Albers Bros. Milling Co.

El Monte, Cal.—F. F. Booker, who has been in the wholesale grain and hay business here for some time, and Stafford Hannon, both well-known locally, have formed a company, known as Booker-Hannon, Inc., and will conduct a wholesale grain and hay business and have already begun construction of a \$7,500 warehouse and mill, to be of galvanized iron. After the completion of this building, a grinder, mixer and other machinery and bins will be installed. Dairy feed principally will be manufactured.

Fresno, Cal.—M. A. Penny and David L. Newman have acquired the entire grain, feed and seed business of the Kutner-Goldstein Co. and will operate under the name of the Penny-Newman Grain Co. The purchase included the extensive stock of merchandise handled by the Kutner Co., which is being liquidated to permit complete retirement from business here, also all trucks and equipment, leases on a retail store and a warehouse and a wholesale department and all manufacturing facilities. The new company will eventually open branches in all sections of the valley, will engage in the wholesale and retail business, will ship grain to markets from harvesting points, will mill and mix grains, roll barley, clean grains, and carry seeds, feeds, sulphur, remedies, animal foods and grain bags. Mr. Penny has been with the Kutner Co. as treas., director and manager for 14 years, and will continue to act as liquidating agent for that company. He will be active manager for the new company. Mr. Newman was for 38 years sec'y of the Kutner Co. and a director for the same length of time, retiring several years ago. Both men are active in various business, civic and fraternal organizations.

## CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Vitamin Milling Co. contemplates the erection of a 300-barrel flour mill.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trading in sessional privileges has been discontinued on the Grain Exchange.

Rockyford, Alta.—Fire which broke out at 3 o'clock a. m., Mar. 10, in a cafe here and spread thru an entire business block, doing a total damage estimated at \$100,000, reached the Alberta Wheat Pool Elvtr. and annex and destroyed about 30,000 bus. of wheat.

Halifax, N. S.—The Halifax Harbor Commission, operating the Canadian Government elevator here, has completed the 2,400 feet of galleries, used for transferring grain from the elevator to steamers. The additional storage of 1,100,000 bus. (doubling the original elevator capacity) started last July, is practically completed. V. D. Düring is superintendent of the elevator. The Folwell Engineering Co. had the contract for the addition and also for the galleries.

## COLORADO

Wray, Colo.—Some repair work has been done by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. here with equipment bot from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Denver, Colo.—The new officers of the Grain Exchange, elected at the annual meeting Mar. 10, are as follows: Pres., H. L. Wierman; 1st vice-pres., Thomas Mainland; 2nd vice-pres., Ross Lowe; treas., R. C. Johnson; sec'y, H. G. Mundhenk (re-elected).

## ILLINOIS

Norris, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., this station, is returned marked "Out of business."

Bloomington, Ill.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. has added to its weighing equipment a Fairbanks Portable Dial Scale of the latest type.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.—Lightning rods have been installed on our elevator, a new roof put on and the building painted.—F. H. Colehour.

Utica, Ill.—The Utica Elvtr. Co. is having Betzelberger install a 10-ton type S Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Ogden, Ill.—We contemplate building a new elevator, to be of frame, steel clad.—J. C. Fielding, Fielding Grain Co.

Gilman, Ill.—Grain men of the Gilman territory held a meeting on Mar. 13 in the I. O. O. F. Hall, at 7 o'clock p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Chatsworth, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held here at the Chatsworth Hotel, Mar. 25, dinner being served at 7 o'clock p. m.

Athens, Ill.—The Athens Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, the Fairbanks Service Scale Truck, operated by G. J. Betzelberger, doing the work.

Taylorville, Ill.—The Barnstable Feed & Supply Co., having stores at Litchfield, Hillsboro, Nokomis, Raymond and other towns, has bot A. B. Close's mill and feed store at this place.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held at the Inman Hotel, this city, Mar. 11. Dinner was served at 6:30, after which the business meeting was held.

Greenview, Ill.—Joe Sprouse, of Pleasant Plains, has been appointed manager of the Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Clyde McClintick, who has been manager for several years.

Green Oak (Princeton p. o.), Ill.—C. H. Stenros is the new manager of the Green Oak Elvtr. & Mdse. Co.'s elevator, having taken charge Mar. 1 and succeeding Clifford Meller, former manager.—J. W. Hatten, E. J. Feehery & Co.

Macomb, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Macomb territory was held in the Pace Hotel here, Friday, Mar. 21, dinner being served at 7 o'clock p. m. D. Roudebush, chairman of the com'te in charge of arrangements, had prepared an interesting program.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory again decided at the meeting last month to hold the next one (Mar. 27) at Wenona, Hotel Stanton, that always serves a good chicken dinner with all the trimmings. And chicken is again on the menu for this meeting, which starts at 6:30 p. m.

Dallas City, Ill.—It is rumored that a large elevator for the storage of grain and other products, to be erected on the river here with terminal connections with the Santa Fe, C., B. & Q. and T., P. & W. railroads, is contemplated. It is to be a government elevator and under the National Farm Board program.

Cushman (Sullivan p. o.), Ill.—Paul R. Smith has bot Rose & McDavid's elevator here and has assumed active management. He will handle grain, feed and coal. Mr. Smith was at one time associated with the late W. L. Bailey in the elevator business at Ullrich Station, Ill. Rose & McDavid will operate their elevator at Sullivan along with their coal and feed business.

Peoria, Ill.—Whole Wheat Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; officers: Pres., Dr. R. D. Dugan, of Springfield; vice-pres., O. B. Richter, Osceola, Ia.; sec'y-treas., Chas. Kent. M. J. Riedel is manager. The company will specialize in the manufacture of whole wheat flour and allied products. The old Corno Mills in North Peoria were being considered as a site for the new plant.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Jackson & Curtis have announced that John B. Zweers, formerly treas. of Edwin L. Lobdell & Co., Inc., has become associated with them.

Lee Edward Breadman, formerly with Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., and Wyatt G. Emmond, formerly with White, Weld & Co., have recently become associated with Colvin & Co.

Frazier, Jelke & Co., members of the Board of Trade, have announced that R. Frank Thompson and Paul M. Rhodes, formerly with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., have become associated with that firm.

The amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade published in full in the Journal Feb. 12, page 167, on "Chicago to Loosen up on Over Night Bids," was defeated by a vote of the members Mar. 24, and bids for cash grain to arrive will be put out as heretofore.

Geo. H. Miller, of the Grain Shippers Protective Ass'n, affiliated with the Board of Trade Weighing Dept., was married to Miss Inez Belmont March 21. The trade wishes the bride and groom much joy. George long since won the appellation of Gum Shoe Miller, from chasing and prosecuting thieves who steal shippers' grain from cars in Chicago yards.



Keystone Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$330,000; incorporators: Edward R., Raymond C., John W. and Robert C. Bacon; to deal in and with grain. The purpose of the incorporation is to convert the property from an individual ownership to the corporate form. The company has under construction by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. an annex of 11 concrete tanks of 550,000 bus. capacity, increasing the capacity of the elevator to 1,750,000 bus.

Pres. John A. Bunnell of the Board of Trade has appointed a com'te to plan appropriate exercises for the opening of the new Board of Trade Bldg., to be held in May, as follows: J. C. Murray, chairman; R. P. Boylan, vice-chairman; F. G. Coe, E. M. Combs, K. P. Edwards, E. L. Glaser, A. S. Jackson, J. R. Leavell, H. H. Lobdell, Leeds Mitchell, G. H. Tanner and Kenneth S. Templeton. The Quaker Oats Co. will be the first occupant of the new building, as that company will move into it on Apr. 1, a month or more before the formal opening.

## INDIANA

Monroeville, Ind.—H. O. White has bot L. A. DeBolt's elevator here and will operate same with Bert Shirley as manager.

Covington, Ind.—C. H. Edwards, 88 years old, who several years ago operated a grist mill here, died recently. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Contract has been awarded by the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. here for five new concrete wheat storage tanks of a combined capacity of 50,000 bus. The new tanks will supplement two present steel tanks which are inadequate to supply the mill during its steady operation. The contract has been awarded Polk-Genung Co.—W. B. C.

New Albany, Ind.—Raymond Shine, of John H. Shine & Co. (which operates an elevator at this place), has bot the grain elevator here formerly operated by Herman Borgerding as the Borgerding Grain Co., and is operating both a wholesale and retail business under the name of the Farmers & Merchants Exchange. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bus.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has filed papers of reorganization under the name of Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc.; capital stock has been increased from \$350,000 to \$700,000; directors: P. E. Goodrich, J. P. Goodrich, Edward S. Goodrich, William W. Goodrich, John B. Goodrich, Pearl Bright, Claude C. Barnes, Baxter McBane and Logan Hinshaw. For the first time since the company was organized in 1899, the board of directors ceases to be the five Goodrich brothers. The new members of the board are all men actively engaged in the grain business and men of years of experience. J. B. Goodrich started the business in 1891 when he began the buying and shipping of hay. In 1893 J. B. and W. W. Goodrich entered the hay shipping business in Farmland, Saratoga, Snow Hill, and other points in Randolph County and between then and 1897 built a small elevator in Snow Hill and bot the oldest elevator in Randolph County at Farmland. In the fall of 1898 P. E. Goodrich became actively connected with the company and the Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., a \$25,000 corporation was organized. In 1901 they began to acquire or build elevators, the capital being raised in 1907 to \$75,000 and more elevators were acquired. In 1917 the capital was raised to \$200,000 and 1922 the business had so grown that the capital was increased to \$350,000. The transfer house at Winchester including drier and seedhouse, is one of the most complete plants in the country. The company owns elevators, in addition to the Winchester plant, at Snow Hill, Farmland, Powers, Collett, Blaine, Redkey, Roseburg, Eaton, Converse, Gilman, Onward, Boone Grove, Gadsden, Rosston, Jolietville, Westfield, Durbin and Linwood, Ind. In addition it owns the controlling interest and operates at Ridgeville, two elevators; Summitville, two elevators; Chesterfield; a large interest in the two large elevators at Fortville, Ind., and a flour mill at Geneva, Ind.

Milroy, Ind.—A new grain elevator and feed mill will be erected here by the Milroy Milling Co. on the site of the large brick flour mill which burned last August. Work on the new structure will start at once.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—W. P. Stall, county agricultural agent of Warrick County, says that every year a large number of requests for information on lespedeza or Japan clover, indicate a widespread and increasing interest in this little clover that was comparatively unknown in these parts a few years ago.—W. B. C.

## IOWA

Festina, Ia.—William Scholbrock and Albert Schrandt have installed a new feed mill and started grinding.

Ralston, Ia.—Raymond Johnston is the new manager of A. Moorhouse's elevator here, coming from Ireton, Ia.

George, Ia.—Additional feed mill equipment has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hardy, Ia.—The Davenport Grain Co.'s elevator here has been closed until the new grain crop starts to come in.

Waterloo, Ia.—W. M. Bell & Co. have discontinued their office here, moving the equipment to their Cedar Rapids office.

Charles City, Ia.—Theodore Schilling has been granted permission by the city council to move his elevator to another site here.

Gray, Ia.—The Chas. Dozler Grain Co. is constructing a building for the storage of ground grain and sack feeds.—Art Torkelson.

Wesley, Ia.—Chas. Pavik, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, moved to Kansas City recently.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Raven Feed & Mineral Mfg. Co. is rebuilding its elevator gutted by fire early in March, as reported in the Mar. 12 Journal.

Lytton, Ia.—Friends of Roy Miller of the Lytton Grain Co., will be shocked to learn that his wife (Mauree Symes Miller) passed away on Mar. 4, after a nervous breakdown.

Conroy, Ia.—The Conroy Lbr. & Grain Co. is building a 16x26 addition to its elevator. This company is the successor of the Hilton Lbr. & Grain Co., as reported in the Jan. 8 Journal.

Latimer, Ia.—Clarence Rodemeyer, who is employed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, suffered an injury to his back that confined him to his home for a week.—Art Torkelson.

Riverside, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., Inc., recently installed a motor, power shovel, legs and hopper scales, all the material being furnished by the Newell Const. & Machy. Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., will hold its annual convention in this city during the latter part of April, the date to be determined later.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Clifford D. Thorson, manager of the Mid States Grain Co., Inc., was added to the class of benedicts, on Mar. 8, when he was married to Mrs. Esther Kreil Marshall, of Ft. Dodge, Ia.—T.

Sioux City, Ia.—E. C. Prescott, of the Eales Prescott Co., was elected to the board of education Mar. 10. It is gratifying to know that he carried the largest majority.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

West Union, Ia.—Harry Kieg, sec'y and manager of the West Union Co-op. Co., resigned his position to take effect April 1. He has purchased the elevator and feed mill at St. Ansgar, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Center Point, Ia.—L. J. Dennis has moved to this place from Walker and will take an active part with Mr. Wormer in the management of the elevator here that has been operating under the name of Wormer & Dennis.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Wabash Railroad will erect a 1,500,000 bus. terminal elevator here. Bids for construction are now in, and contract will soon be let as elevator is to be completed in time to handle grain of the new crop.

Staceyville, Ia.—Joseph Attlessey, 68 years of age, who operated a grist mill here, was found dead in the seat of his car. Death was caused by monoxide gas caused when the garage doors were blown shut by the wind.—A. T.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Dean R. Fortman Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Dean R. Fortman, M. T. Hasek and W. L. Ryan; to engage in the buying and selling of flour, grain, salt, sugar, feed, meal and foodstuffs, etc.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Omaha Flour Mills Co., of Omaha, has opened the Omar Flour & Feed Store here, its first wholesale distributing branch, with Maurice Bennett as manager. A complete line of flour and feeds made by the Omaha company will be handled.

Richards, Ia.—P. F. Brown, formerly manager of the Nemaha Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has accepted the position as manager of the Richards Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, relieving Elmer Wise, who is going on a farm. The change took place Mar. 15.—Art Torkelson.

Postville, Ia.—Hall Roberts' Son has had the following work done by the Newell Const. & Machy. Co.: setting of mills, legs, installation of Newell's Electric Dump, oat huller and packer for packing the oat hulls in bags, also some other improvements have been added.

Brandon, Ia.—John Figi, charged with larceny from the elevator of the Brandon Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange, was found guilty a few days later by a jury, late in February, and Mar. 14 was set for sentence. Defendant was given 10 days in which to file motion for a new trial.

Blairsburg, Ia.—M. P. Nicholson was appointed manager of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on March 17, filling the vacancy left by E. D. Waterman, deceased. Another big event in the life of Mr. Nicholson was his marriage on Feb. 20 to Miss Leta Miller, of Webster City, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Wallingford, Ia.—A 4-foot hole was burned in the top floor of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here at 10 a. m., Mar. 5, the monetary loss being nominal. J. H. Morrice, manager, smelled smoke, hurried to the top floor, used the fire extinguisher placed there for emergency use, and soon checked the fire, which the fire company extinguished with chemicals.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sioux City hopes to get the 5,000,000-bu. elevator that the Cargill Commission Co., of Minneapolis, has been reported as planning on building, in co-operation with the Chicago & North Western Railroad, at some point on the Missouri River. Omaha and Blair are also hoping to be chosen as the site, as reported in the last number of the Journal, as is also Council Bluffs.

Polk City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. of this place, Herrold and Crocker (Ankeny p. o.) has been taken over by a group of Polk City men and the elevators are being operated under the direction of a com'te representing them in the negotiations. The organization has not been completed nor the officers elected yet. J. L. Berogan, of Webster City, who has been the local manager for some time, will continue in that capacity.

Blairsburg, Ia.—E. D. (Doug.) Waterman, 66 years of age, manager of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, passed away at the home of his daughter at Perry, Ia., on the morning of March 12, death being caused by heart trouble. Mr. Waterman at one time was connected with Mr. Pearce at Kamrar, Ia., in the grain business, coming to Blairsburg as manager of the farmers elevator which position he has held for the past 8 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter.—Art Torkelson.

## HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

### BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers



## KANSAS

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Lindsborg Milling & Elevtr. Co. recently installed new equipment for its lighting system.

Saffordville, Kan.—W. J. Dietrich's 3,000-bu. elevator here burned on Mar. 8. It was situated on the Santa Fe R. R.

Ingalls, Kan.—We are building an elevator at Ingalls, but making it very plain.—Collingwood Grain Co. (of Hutchinson).

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Brandt Grain Co. has recently done some repair work, the York Fdry. & Engine Wks. furnishing the repairs.

Leoti, Kan.—L. E. Schiefelbine has succeeded R. M. Tribble as manager of the Stevens Scott Grain Co.'s elevator here—Stevens Scott Grain Co.

Clafin, Kan.—Thru the prompt action of a passerby, fire that broke out recently in the basement of the Clafin Flour Mills Co.'s plant did less than \$100 damage.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. & Merc. Ass'n has awarded the contract for the erection of its 150,000-bu. concrete elevator to the Industrial Engineering Co.

Plains, Kan.—Pouring of the concrete walls is now in progress at the 150,000-bu. elevator of the Plains Equity Exchange, under construction by Chalmers & Borton.

Beattie, Kan.—Robert O'Neil, son of D. C. O'Neil, proprietor of the O'Neil Elevtr. Co., has been appointed manager of the elevator, succeeding P. A. Willis, recently deceased.

Rydal, Kan.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. here recently installed a new grain belt and made other repairs. The equipment was purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Fowler, Kan.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has let the contract for the construction of a 200,000-bu. elevator to Ryan-Flynn. The plans were prepared by Horner & Wyatt. Work has been started.

Copeland, Kan.—The Copeland Co-op. Equity Exchange's new 367,000-bu. elevator, mentioned in the last number of the Journal, is under construction; concrete for the foundation is now being poured.

Johnson, Kan.—We have organized a farmers elevator company under the name of the Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. The size of the elevator to be built has not yet been determined.—Howard Brehm, Sec'y.

Meade, Kan.—The Co-op. Elevtr. & Supply Co. let the contract for the construction of its new 150,000-bu. concrete elevator (details of which were given in the Journal's last number) to Chalmers & Borton.

Fellsburg, Kan.—Lloyd Stull, manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator here, is reported to have been arrested charged with embezzlement of \$4,000 by issuing checks to a friend for wheat that was not delivered.

Dodge City, Kan.—Harry D. Smith, of the state grain inspection department, was recently appointed assistant grain inspector here and weighmaster in the Dodge City Terminal Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator.

Johnson, Kan.—The Vosburg Grain Co. is building a 16,000-bu. elevator here, with a leg capacity of 3,800 bus. an hour, Clow-Winter Worm Drive and all electric equipment. Hauk Willich & Co. have the contract. There are at present two other elevators here with prospects of another being built in the near future.—M. G. W.

Ray, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has sold its property at public auction, including the elevator, engine, scales and office. Victor Vratil bot the elevator and will use the material for building on his farm. The elevator has not been in operation for several years and the stockholders voted to sell and wind up the affairs of the company.

Minneola, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange has let contract to Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. for the construction of a 150,000-bu. concrete elevator. The elevator will have 2 legs, each operate with Clow-Winter Head Drive; a 2,500-lb. Fairbanks Hopper Scale and Kewanee Truck Lift. Fairbanks-Morse Motors will operate the head drives and truck lift.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elevtr. Co., Bruce F. Young, manager, has let the contract for a 500,000-bu. concrete storage addition to its elevator here, to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., which erected the company's original storage and head-house. With the completion of this addition, the company will have a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—The Trego County Co-op. Ass'n sold out its line of four elevators, and the elevator, coal sheds and machine shed at Voda were purchased by a group of farmers in this vicinity. It is called the Voda Co-op. Ass'n, with head office here, and Alfred Rensmeyer is manager. He has been manager of this elevator for six years.—Voda Co-op. Ass'n.

Pittsburg, Kan.—We have over half completed a new brick and cement fireproof addition to our plant at this place. This building is to be used mainly for a grinding room, which will contain our pulverizers and in which we expect to install a little later complete molasses mixing machinery. Our molasses tank is completed and will hold 25,000 gallons of black strap.—The Pittsburg Elevtr. Co., A. L. Scott, Pres.

Concordia, Kan.—Wilmer Bennett, who has been active in the affairs of the Concordia Milling Co. for about 35 years, and his three sons have become the sole owners of the business by the purchase of the half interest of O. W. Wasmer, who has not been active in the conduct of the business since he moved to California about five years ago. In the re-organization Wilmer Bennett becomes pres.; Wilmer Bennett, Jr., vice-pres.; C. R. Bennett, sec'y-treas., and Jack Bennett, general manager.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange at its recent annual meeting voted to erect another elevator here, to have a capacity of 200,000 bus. With the completion of this new house, Dodge City will have a total grain storage capacity of more than 1,000,000 bus. The Exchange also plans the construction of an additional gasoline storage tank and the enlargement and rebuilding of the service station some time during the year.

## KENTUCKY

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Monarch Milling Co. recently installed new grinding machinery in its mill.

Louisville, Ky.—Edward C. Farmer, head of Oscar Farmer & Sons, owners of a local elevator plant with branch houses, jobbers and retailers of feeds, grain and hay, was taken ill with pneumonia on Mar. 8 at his office and died five days later. The business of which he was proprietor was founded by his father, Oscar Farmer, in 1885, who died about three years ago. Mr. Farmer, who was 56 year of age, is survived by his widow, a son and three daughters.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Among the new applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce is Clarence M. Stickell.

Louis Muller, formerly of the grain exporting company of Louis Muller Co., a past-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce and its oldest member, married Mrs. Amelia Allison, on Mar. 18.

W. E. Harris & Son, grain brokers, who represent James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, in this market, have moved their offices to the fifth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

George E. Morrison & Co., grain and hay firm composed of George E. Morrison and Herman Runge, dissolved early in March and each of the partners will continue in business under his own name.

The new board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following on the arbitration com'te: John H. Gildea, Jr., Robert E. Lee Marshall, Blanchard Randall, Jr., Walter B. Brooks and T. M. Maynard.

## MICHIGAN

Muir, Mich.—H. B. Ludwick and J. C. Long are now the proprietors of the Muir Elevtr., formerly operated by O. M. Ulrich and H. B. Ludwick.

Armada, Mich.—August L. Menninger, of Detroit, has bot the flour mill here from Henry Burmann.

# WICHITA

*"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"*

*long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.*

*If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.*

*Deal With These Board of Trade Members*

**Blood Grain Co.**

*Mill Orders—Consignments*

**Craig Grain Co.**

*Consignments—Milling Wheat*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

*Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.*

**Stevens-Scott Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn*

**Adair Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir*

**A. F. Baker Grain Co.**

*Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley*

**Smith-McLinden Grain Co.**

*Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds*

**Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.**

*Receivers, Shippers—Storage*

**Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.**

*General Grain Business*

**C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.**

*Grain Merchants—Consignments*



Marion, Mich.—Joseph Lowry has succeeded Frank Nelson as manager of the Kent elevator here.

Carsonville, Mich.—Frank Diebele, who has operated a mill and feed business here for a number of years, has disposed of his business to G. Arthur Preston, who will continue it. Mr. Diebele has taken up his residence in Imlay City, Mich.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—C. C. Huston's flour and feed mill here burned on Mar. 20; loss estimated at \$10,000; partly insured. Some of the office records were saved. Two large storage bins containing wheat and the extreme ends of the building were saved.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. has about completed the remodeling of the former Lewellyn elevator, purchased some time ago, has installed new machinery and expects to open for business on Apr. 1. Stock and chicken feed will be manufactured.

## MINNESOTA

Wabasso, Minn.—George Franta & Co. have bot the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co.'s business here.

Minneota, Minn.—The Farmers Merchants Supply Co. is considering the purchase of the large new Dahl Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Waseca, Minn.—V. G. Pickett has sold his interest in Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., who operate a line of elevators with headquarters here.

Evan, Minn.—On March 10, the elevator of the Hoover Grain Co. was totally destroyed by fire caused by an internal combustion engine.

Duluth, Minn.—Among the new applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is Grover C. Sterling, the local representative of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—Burglars recently entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, wrecking the door of the safe but being unsuccessful in their efforts to reach the interior of the strong box. A sledge hammer was used to remove the dials and handles but they were unable to remove the door.—Art Torkelson.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Requests for transfer of membership in the Chamber of Commerce have been made as follows: To Edward J. Bawlf from Chas. S. Watts, to Walter F. Jaffray from S. L. Cobb and to Arthur K. Emrich from Z. K. Stacks.

Oscar F. Clayton has been named receiver for the Continental Grain Co., the voluntary bankruptcy of which was reported in the Journal's last number. Eastern grain men are said to be the principal owners of the company, the officers of which are: H. A. Murphy, pres.; B. J. Dodge, vice-pres.; A. B. Marcy, sec'y and treas. It is said that the assets are more than sufficient to cover all debts. L. L. Drill, U. S. District Attorney, has been appointed to represent the Farmers National Grain Corp., to get possession of the 103,000 bus. of grain owned by the government, but hypothecated by the grain company with 700,000 bus. of other grain, for loans. The company has no connection with the Continental Grain Co., of Chicago, or the Continental Export Co., of New York. A later report states that the Continental Grain Co. has filed a petition asking for the dismissal of the receivership, claiming that an audit of its books shows that it is not insolvent, as its assets exceed its liabilities.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—H. C. Gamage is a member of the Merchants Exchange on transfer from B. C. Moore.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange has changed its fee for taking delivery, re-shipping and handling papers from 50 cents a ton (in addition to the regular commission) to 25 cents.

St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Mack, one of the oldest members of the Merchants Exchange, having been in the grain and hay commission business in this market for over 50 years, died Feb. 19, after a long illness.

Tipton, Mo.—C. H. Robertson, who recently purchased the Briscoe elevator here (formerly known as the Wehmeier elevator) from Tom D. Briscoe, has leased the elevator to William Veulman and his son John, of Gravois Mills, who have owned and operated a mill at that place (which is 10 miles from Versailles) for a number of years. The elder Mr. Veulman will continue to operate the mill at Gravois Mills, and the son will take charge of the Tipton elevator.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Work is now under way at the present time, excavation and pile driving being done for an addition of 1,000,000 bus. to our present elevator of 1,000,000 bu. capacity at this point. The contract has been let to the Lehr Const. Co., who are the building contractors, and John S. Metcalf & Co. are the engineers and designers. The construction will be additional storage tanks and will be ready for grain about July 1.—Stratton Grain Co., A. R. Taylor.

Kansas City, Mo.—The 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Wabash Elvtr. operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., under construction by the Jas. Stewart Corp., will consist of 22 circular bins, 24 feet in diameter, 100 feet high, inter-connected at tangent points, utilizing interspaces for bins; will connect to end of existing storage of equal capacity; conveyor belts above and below to be extended to serve new storage; additional handling facilities to be provided in work-house and to another unit of storage adjacent to plant.

## MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—The Judith Milling Co. of this city and of Hobson, Mont., is offering stock for sale to raise resources for an expansion in business.

Culbertson, Mont.—The directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have decided to increase the memberships in the company from \$25 to \$50 in order to increase the storage capacity of the elevator.

Molt, Mont.—G. B. Matti has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, coming from Hobson, Mont., where he managed the Farmers Equity Co. elevator.—H. T. Godell (Hobson, Mont.)

Hobson, Mont.—G. B. Matti, who has been manager of the Farmers Equity Co.'s elevator here since last November, has gone to Molt, Mont., to engage in similar work, as the elevator here has been closed until the new crop starts coming in.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Chouteau County Farmers Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$225,000; incorporators: Chris O. Larson, A. E. Anderson, Fred H. Lembke, George D. Gordon and others; to sell and buy grain, maintain elevators, and provide grain marketing facilities.

Conrad, Mont.—Ludwig O. Berkland, managing partner of the Berkland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here (in which the Greely Elvtr. Co. has an interest), died from pneumonia on Mar. 4. Mr. Berkland has been manager of a number of Montana elevators during the past 15 years.

## NEBRASKA

Weeping Water, Neb.—Fred Klepsel has bot out the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator here.

Manley, Neb.—The Manley Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is putting up a new office building. to be 14x28 feet.

North Bend, Neb.—The Cherny & Watson Lbr. Co. has recently installed some elevator cups and made other repairs. The material was purchased from the York Fdry.

Greenwood, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has recently done some repair work. The Birchard Const. Co. did the work and the York Fdry. furnished the equipment.

Hooper, Neb.—Sam Wright, for 10 years employed at the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator at Kennard, Neb., became the manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on Mar. 15.

Omaha, Neb.—An act that permits shippers to reconsign from Omaha without unloading and reweighing has been passed by the Nebraska Senate, also an act creating a grain warehouse plan for the state.

Omaha, Neb.—The dissolution of the Midwest Grain Co. of this city has been announced by L. L. Quinby, pres., the illness of John C. Ackerman, vice pres. and treas., being one of the reasons given for this step. Mr. Quinby has accepted the position of general manager of the Farmers West-Central Grain Co-op., Inc.

Omaha, Neb.—E. C. Twamley has been re-elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Club and John Hedelund sec'y. Thru its board of directors the exchange has voted to establish the proposed stock exchange by June 1 if possible, or by fall at the latest and has instructed the special com'te (the personnel of which was given in the last number of the Journal) to bring an expert here at once to organize the exchange, the Grain Exchange to stand the expense of getting it started. The price of memberships has been put at \$500. There will be nonvoting and nontrading memberships also. A good many applications have already been received and organization work is progressing.

## NEW ENGLAND

Lowell, Mass.—Wilder Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: Wesley M. Wilder, pres.; Bertha M. Wilder, treas.; to deal in grain, feed, flour, etc.

Orange, Mass.—Frank C. Cooke is to return to the grain business, in which he was formerly engaged for several years. He will have offices both here and at Athol, representing the Athol-Orange Farmers Exchange. He will make his local headquarters at the Jeffers warehouse. He will carry all kinds of grains.

### BOSTON LETTER

Among recent new members of the Grain & Flour Exchange is Quentin Reynolds.

William I. Morse, a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, and of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., Holyoke, died on Mar. 7.

W. D. Graves, a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange and who maintained flour brokerage offices in the exchange, died very unexpectedly, early in March, while on a subway car.

That the state undertake the construction of grain elevators at the Port of Boston has been recommended to Governor Allen of Massachusetts by Mayor Curley, of this city, based on the recommendation of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The opening of the Welland Canal next summer and the rumor of the possible erection of a huge elevator at Oswego, N. Y., have an important bearing on the matter that Boston can not afford to overlook.—Samuel Sayward.

## NEW YORK

Canandaigua, N. Y.—The Ontario Milling Co.'s warehouse here was damaged recently by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

New York, N. Y.—The Schwartz Grain Co., Inc., has succeeded to the business of B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc.—Schwartz Grain Co., Inc.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include the following: Arthur Levy, Frank J. Patrick, Raymond F. Kilthau, Henry Zinner (associate).

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., during August, the exact date to be announced later.

New York, N. Y.—Robert Herbst, an old member of the Produce Exchange and formerly engaged in the export and import commission business here, died recently at the age of 80 years.



Wellsville, N. Y.—The Park & Pollard Co., operating extensively in western New York and northern Pennsylvania, has bot out the Wellsville Milling Co. from Charles Johnson and Edward Schultheis.

Mannsville, N. Y.—The Stevens Milling & Feed Co., whose main plant is at Lacona, has bot Mrs. Jessie Lutz' mill here and will operate it as a branch plant. It will be managed by William Reardon.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ralston-Purina Co.'s new elevator under construction here, as reported in the Feb. 12 Journal, is progressing rapidly, the foundations having been completed and work on the first floor started early this month.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The report that appeared in the local press, stating that the Niagara Falls Milling Co.'s plant was to be dismantled, is said by John Olmsted, sec'y of the company, to be premature. The plant is in full operation and will continue so indefinitely.

Auburn, N. Y.—The firm of Cady & Co., Inc., after nearly 30 years' existence, was dissolved as of Jan. 24, 1930, by unanimous consent of the only three remaining stockholders. Ellis W. Cady, former pres. and major stockholder, is now continuing the business as Cady & Co., not incorporated.

Oswego, N. Y.—It is reported that if Congress approves the Oswego Harbor development plan as recommended by army engineers, a flour mill of 13,000 barrels daily capacity and a terminal elevator of 4,000,000-bus. capacity will be erected here. The statement is credited to F. B. Shepherd, pres. of the Oswego Harbor & Dock Commission.

Albany, N. Y.—Col. G. M. Hoffman, U. S. engineer, appeared recently at a hearing before the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees at this city on the Byrne-Hayes bill appropriating \$1,850,000 for the erection of a grain elevator at the barge canal terminal here as a part of the Albany Port development, and stated that the United States would complete the expenditure of its \$10,000,000 some time this fall and that a 27-foot channel, making Albany a secondary port to New York City, would be ready for use at that time. When the improvement is completed, Col. Hoffman said, Albany will afford an opportunity for shipping grain to Europe at lower rates than from Montreal. New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and that when the Welland Canal goes into operation this summer, grain handling facilities at this city will be essential to the commercial supremacy of the Port of New York.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Bordulac, N. D.—The Osborn-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has closed its elevators here and at Dover (Sykeston p. o.) for the balance of this season.

Williston, N. D.—The Williams County Farmers Union is said to be contemplating the erection of a flour mill here, of 125-barrels' capacity.

Walcott, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, containing 20,000 bus. of grain, burned on Mar. 20; \$10,000 insurance was carried on the building, and the grain was insured also.

Fordville, N. D.—The Fordville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned recently, as reported in the last number of the Journal, will be rebuilt. The owners were Martin Potulny, pres.; Chas. Aafedt, vice-pres.; Ole Aafedt, manager, and C. E. Stenchfield, sec'y.

Rhame, N. D.—The fire that destroyed the Farmers Equity Union's elevator here on Feb. 22 (reported in the last number of the Journal) could not be checked until two other elevators had burned—that of the Western Grain Co. and of the Columbia Elvtr. Co. A high wind that was blowing at the time caused the spread of the fire, which started in the farmers elevator. The total loss was estimated at \$150,000. In each case the loss was covered by insurance, and it was reported that all of the companies would rebuild as soon as possible.

Lawton, N. D.—Sigurd Hagen, manager of the Federal Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for some time, was probably instantly killed on Mar. 14 when he became caught on the elevator shaft. He was alone in the elevator at the time, but it is supposed that he tried to tighten a set screw of the sprocket without stopping the engine or taking off the belt and that the screw in the pulley caught his clothing and wound him around the shaft, causing instant death. Two men arriving at the elevator about 2 o'clock saw smoke coming from the engine house, and on investigation found that the drive belt had burned in two from slipping and had started a fire in the elevator, which was soon put out. They then found the body. Mr. Hagen is survived by his widow and five children.

## OHIO

Circleville, O.—H. M. Crites & Co. have installed a large Sidney Sheller.

Bryan, O.—The C. J. Charles Feed Mill contemplates the installation of a feed mixer.

London, O.—Farrar & Watts recently installed new equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Carrothers, O.—I bot out the Freedley Bros. at Carrothers. In the near future will overhaul the elevator and install a grinder.—A. McDougal.

Akron, O.—The Akron Feed & Milling Co. has recently increased its capital stock to 3,000 shares no par value, to allow expansion in the business. This company is 20 years old.

Plymouth, O.—We have sold our business at Plymouth to Dave W. Einsell and I have bot another at Carrothers, O.—A. McDougal (formerly operating, with J. F. Sehringer, as the Plymouth Elvtr. Co.).

Toledo, O.—Wilfred D. Keilholtz, traffic manager for Southworth & Co., of this city, was married to Miss Marie Evers, also of this city, on Mar. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Keilholtz will take their honeymoon trip during the coming summer.

Cincinnati, O.—Redmon S. Fitzgerald, employed in the Currus Grain Co.'s hay department, this city, took his own life, on Mar. 11, no reason being known for his act. He was in good health and was well-known in grain and hay circles. He was 49 years of age.

North Auburn, O.—The North Auburn Equity Exchange Co., operating an elevator at this point, recently added to its equipment by the purchase of an automatic scale, Eureka Separator and some other elevator equipment. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. had the contract for this work.

Toledo, O.—F. O. Paddock, pres. of the Paddock-Hodge Co., grain, has retired from that business and has also resigned from the Produce Exchange, of which he was the oldest member, being 77 years of age. He served three terms as pres. of the exchange, of which he had been a member since 1886.

Versailles, O.—J. Louis Mangen, a stockholder in the Versailles Equity Exchange Co., has filed suit for the appointment of a receiver and ultimate dissolution of the company. The firm is alleged to have become indebted to two banks in the sum of \$13,500, besides other debts. The company's assets were not made public.

Columbus, O.—A com'ite has been organized by the creditors of Frank T. Rutherford & Co., grain and stock brokerage house of this city that recently went into the hands of receivers, to incorporate a company to take over the firm and continue the business. The com'ite is composed of the following: Don R. McGill, C. H. Sisson, Louis Schaefer, Frank F. Ehlen, W. W. Metcalf.

Bloomville, O.—The manager of the elevator of L. B. Einsell was pouring kerosene on the fire in the office stove when someone walked in the outside door and attracted his attention. In some manner the kerosene can exploded and the manager lost his life. Another report states that there was not much of a fire and that the monetary damage was only \$300, the elevator not being damaged.

Findlay, O.—D. C. Main, retired grain dealer, died at the hospital here on Mar. 4, from kidney trouble, at the age of 79 years. He had been in ill health for some time.

## OKLAHOMA

Henryetta, Okla.—Boerstler Bros. are said to be contemplating the erection of a small elevator for the handling of corn and corn products.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Robert Wolf, formerly in the Kansas City office of the Uhlmann Grain Co., is now connected with the company's local office.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The office of M. I. Jordan, chief grain inspector for Oklahoma, has been moved from the Cotton-Grain Exchange Bldg. to the Harn Bldg.

White Oak, Okla.—The elevator here was struck by lightning late in February, and burned. It is reported that no insurance was carried. E. Oelke was the owner.

Frederick, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co. of this place is reported as having suffered losses recently and as about to liquidate, according to the Southern Export Co.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co., with brokerage houses in many cities, opened a branch office here, with O. Barton Willoughby as local manager, the middle of this month.

Mountain View, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is erecting a new office and warehouse to replace the one that burned last winter. The new building will be of concrete, 25x50 feet, and will contain a fireproof vault.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co. will erect a 326,000-bu. addition to its elevator here, the contract having been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., giving the company a total storage capacity of 550,000 bus.

Nowata, Okla.—Herbert Coatney, an employee of the Whitford Grain Co., was badly bruised, tho fortunately it is believed not seriously, when he fell about eight feet at the company's warehouse. He had climbed that distance to clear a trough when he lost his footing and fell to the floor.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Superior Feed Mill Co.'s plant was entered by thieves, during the night of Mar. 11, who broke open the safe and obtained cash and checks amounting to \$1,000. They also took two drafts valued at \$1,000 each, which were not negotiable, according to B. D. Eddle, manager of the plant.

Enid, Okla.—Directors of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange have authorized the construction of a 100,000-bu. wheat conditioning and handling elevator here, to be of wood and sheet metal, construction to start as soon as a site can be procured. It was also voted to buy stock to the amount of \$30,000 in the National Grain Corp.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here has been sold to Dr. Tracy, of this place, and Dan Reiter, who formerly owned and operated the Reiter Grain Co., now the Hayes Grain Co., has been employed to manage the elevator. The business will be known as the Sentinel Grain Co. and grain, feed and coal will be handled.

Temple, Okla.—The old farmers elevator, owned by the B. & O. Cash Store Corp., is being remodeled in preparation for the coming small grain harvest. In the rear of the elevator large storage rooms and bins will be erected, and a complete line of feeds, seeds and coal will be carried. Homer Edwards will probably have charge of the elevator.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool's new 1,000,000-bu. elevator here under construction is making rapid progress under two 10-hour shifts per day. Concrete work in the basement under the headhouse was out of the ground and the floor of the basement under the tanks finished and forms being set for the side walls on Mar. 15. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. expects to have the house ready for inspection June 1.



Enid, Okla.—The annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Oklahoma millers, Oklahoma coal dealers and the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, will be held in this city, Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, 1930. At a recent conference between local dealers and officers of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma a program com'tee was created consisting of the following: Verne Goltry, chairman; Ben Feuquay, E. R. Humphrey and C. E. Munn, all of Enid.

Goodwell, Okla.—Riffe Bros., of Texhoma, have started construction of a concrete elevator here, to have a capacity of 125,000 bus. and to be 122 feet high. Chalmers & Bor-ton have the contract. It is said that it will be the largest elevator in the Oklahoma Panhandle. It is expected to be completed by May 15. It will consist of 11 bins—four tanks, each 18 feet in diameter, and seven interstice bins; one 5,000-bu. leg, 25-h. p. G. E. Motor, Kewanee Truck Dump (truck scale is already in), Richardson Automatic Scale. Riffe Bros. already have a small frame house here, and the new elevator is for the purpose of faster handling as well as for additional storage. It is a duplicate of the plant built at Stratford, Tex., for Riffe Bros.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

St. Leon, Ida.—Frew Bros., of this place, recently received a 30-h. p. motor for installation in their feed grinding mill.—I. M. D.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co. has appointed Wade Keene as manager of its warehouse here, succeeding Frank Ellis.

Orchards, Wash.—R. J. Blair, formerly in the feed business at Camas, Wash., has bot the Orchards Feed Store & Mill from R. T. Thorne, of this place.

Nampa, Ida.—A new concrete warehouse has been completed here by the Nampa Seed & Grain Co., and the grain is now automatically shelled, cleaned, ground and sacked.

Seattle, Wash.—T. A. Fransioli and wife filed a petition in bankruptcy on Mar. 10. A meeting of creditors with the referee in bankruptcy will be held Mar. 31. Mr. Fransioli was a grain dealer and went out of business for himself about a year and a half ago.

Spokane, Wash.—Progress is reported by the special grain storage com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce, the appointment and purpose of which was reported in the Jan. 8 Journal, looking toward increased facilities for this city, several plans having been offered for definite action.

Spokane, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n recently took over the Spokane Poultry Farmers Ass'n and will double the capacity of the latter's plant. An addition, 50x90 feet, will be constructed and new machinery installed which will increase the capacity from 25 to 50 tons of processed poultry feed in 24 hours. James F. Thomas is manager of the Spokane plant.

Port Orchard, Wash.—The Peninsula Grain Co., Inc., has bot the property formerly occupied by the Port Orchard Transfer Co., and will remodel the building to suit its needs and maintain its offices and retail business there. The mill and part of the storage will remain on the Central Wharf as at present. C. G. Vaughn, pres., has bot the interest of Ed Jungbluth in the grain company, which is now locally owned. Mr. Jungbluth has secured control of the Sequim branch of the business.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Berwick, Pa.—The large warehouse of the Community Flour Mills, Clark Girton owner, burned on Mar. 11; loss, \$7,000 including \$4,000 on feed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William A. Glasgow, who was counsel of the Commercial Exchange for many years, died on Mar. 14, unexpectedly, at the age of 65 years.

Mercer, Pa.—The Mercer Milling Co., flour and feed, which recently went into bankruptcy, was bot at public sale by I. C. Davis, Emery Davis and James Meehan for \$2,500.

Newville, Pa.—C. D. Kalbach, owner of the grain elevator here formerly operated by E. S. Schenks & Sons, has installed a new feed mixer, giving him a complete feed manufacturing plant.

Richland, Pa.—John Zug began the operation early in March of his new feed mill that replaces the one that burned last December. It is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has all the requirements for turning out all kinds of feed.

Paxinos, Pa.—Charles Caughey & Son, of Brooklyn, have purchased the plant formerly owned by the Vought Milling Co. and after a long period of idleness the plant is being operated again. It has an output of 75 barrels of flour a day in addition to a general milling and feed business. Mr. Caughey was the first miller employed by the late Mr. Vought when he established the mill about 15 years ago.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Freeman, S. D.—Kaufman Bros. have installed a new oat huller in their feed mill.

Duxbury (Mansfield p. o.), S. D.—The Duxbury Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot the Mansfield Oil Co.'s business and property.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. is having plans made by Horner & Wyatt for a grain elevator, to be 40x125 feet, work to start May 1.

Clear Lake, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned Mar. 6; loss, \$20,000; 15,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Freeman, S. D.—Jos. J. Tschetter has installed a 50-h. p. hammer mill and will soon be ready for grinding. This is the second feed mill here now.—Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Hoven, S. D.—The Hoven Equity Exchange is installing new distributors and spouting in both of its houses here, the V. M. Zweber Co. doing the work. M. J. Goebel is manager of the elevators.

Emery, S. D.—The Shanard Elvtr. Co., which has two elevators here, is wrecking the old one, which was built 40 years ago and has been a landmark since the early days of the town, and the lumber and other material in it will be used in the construction of sheds at the stock yards.

## SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—The Fulton Flour Mills under construction here will replace the Charleston, S. C., plant of the C. B. Stout interests of Memphis, Tenn.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Western Grain Co., which only recently built an addition to its plant here and installed new machinery, as reported in the Jan. 8 Journal, is now having a new grain bin constructed, to cost \$6,000.

## TENNESSEE

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Fire originating in ice plant caused slight damage to the mill of the Middle Tennessee Milling Co. on Mar. 7.

Morristown, Tenn.—The Pinnacle Mills, Inc., has been operating its new 1,200-barrel flour mill for several weeks. The building, which is of brick, was constructed by the W. J. Savage Co. The old mill was converted into a feed mill and will manufacture all kinds of feeds. The pres. and manager is W. S. Howell.

## TEXAS

Longview, Tex.—F. T. Rea is manufacturing stock and poultry feeds at his new plant here.

Bushland, Tex.—I have let contract for 20,000-bu. elevator here, located on C. R. I. & G. R. R., work to start Apr. 1.—Carl Hill.

Perryton, Tex.—Work has already started on J. R. Anderson's 30,000-bu. elevator, which is to be completed in time for the new crop.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city May 26-27. The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n usually convenes right after the state ass'n meeting.

Pineland, Tex.—The Smith Milling Co.'s plant burned Friday, Mar. 7, while the mill was shut down for the noon hour; loss about \$5,000. A hot box was given as the possible cause of the fire.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The Taylor Grain Co. has completed the conversion of its flour mill into a feed mill. The plant, which is in three units, is equipped for the manufacture of poultry, dairy and hog feeds, and is electrically driven.

Iowa Park, Tex.—E. C. Knox, mayor and retiring Chamber of Commerce pres., has become the sole owner of the former Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, which he has managed for many years. He will continue to operate the elevator under the new name of the Knox Grain Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—General Mills, Inc., has let the contract to Barnett & Record for the erection of 36 grain storage tanks, 100 feet high, with headhouse 182 feet high, having a capacity of about 1,176,000 bus., at its plant here, known locally as the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. The addition is to be completed in July.

Amarillo, Tex.—A. P. ("Ace") Borger, of Borger (founded by him), who owns a number of elevators on the Amarillo-Liberal Line of the Rock Island, at Stinnett, Gruver, Morse and other towns, plans the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here and hopes to have it ready for the new wheat crop. It will be concrete, fireproof and up-to-date in every respect. The railroad location has not yet been decided upon. It is said that Mr. Borger also plans a line of elevators over this section in addition to his present elevators and the proposed terminal for this place.

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Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.  
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James E. Bennett & Co.  
*Grain, Stocks, Provisions*

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.  
*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

E. M. Rogers Co.  
*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.



Houston, Tex.—Bids for the construction of the 2,000,000-bu. addition to the public elevator here were opened on Mar. 7 and the contract awarded by the Harris County Navigation District to the Folwell Engineering Co., but the contract is contingent upon the passage of the \$2,923,000 bond issue for port improvements, scheduled to be voted upon Mar. 22. Work will start immediately if the bond issue carries.

## UTAH

Lehi, Utah—The Lehi Cereal Mills recently completed installation of several new grinders for making additional cereals. This company has developed quite a volume of business on cereals, which it ships into half a dozen adjoining states.

## WISCONSIN

Chilton, Wis.—The Knauf & Tesch Co. recently purchased some new seed cleaning machinery.

Superior, Wis.—The Cargill Grain Co. is constructing a concrete dock at its Elevator M here, the Barnett & Record Co. having the contract. It is to be completed some time in April by the opening of lake navigation.

Union Grove, Wis.—M. A. Loomis is acting as temporary manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator until a new manager is appointed. The company recently voted to increase the stock from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Boyceville, Wis.—It is reported that the Boyceville Elvtr., owned and operated by the Wisconsin Milling Co., of Menomonie, Wis., and which burned late in February, as reported in the Mar. 12 Journal, will not be rebuilt.

Potosi, Wis.—Keehner Bros. (composed of John and Arno Keehner), proprietors of the Potosi Feed Mill, are branching out into the farm machine business, for which purpose they are erecting a two-story 30x60 foot building.

Superior, Wis.—Contract for the construction of the 3,000,000-bu. addition to the Great Northern Railway's Elvtr. "S" on St. Louis Bay here, has been awarded to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. and actual construction will start Apr. 1. The contract calls for the completion by Aug. 15. All the piling has been driven and everything is in readiness for construction of the addition, which will consist of 239 concrete tanks, 134 of which will be interstices. Elvtr. "S" is operated by A. D. Thomson & Co. Details regarding the addition appeared in the Nov. 25 Journal.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

Arthur M. Kayser has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce has re-appointed J. L. Bowlus manager of the transportation department.

Bruno Fink, formerly an officer in the Milwaukee Malting Co., died on Mar. 14, at his home in this city, at the age of 70 years. His widow and three daughters survive him.

Charles R. Lull, grain dealer of this city, suffered a slight stroke in Los Angeles recently, from which he is recovering and is expected to return to this city early in April. Mr. Lull is 70 years of age.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce has voted to continue the operation of the transportation department for the ensuing year and has re-appointed John L. Bowlus as manager. The annual caucus for the proposing of names of candidates for the various offices of the Chamber of Commerce to be filled at the annual election was held in the exchange room on Mar. 22, at noon. The primary election will be held on Mar. 29, and the annual election on Apr. 7.

The Donahue-Stratton Co. has announced that approximately 2,000,000 bus. storage will be added to its Kinnickinnic elevator, which it operates on the C. & N. W. R. R. here, the present capacity of which is 1,500,000 bus. Two up-to-date car dumpers will be installed, and with these improvements this elevator will be one of the best equipped at any of the Great Lakes ports. Construction will begin at once and it is expected to be completed in time for handling the new crop.

Candidates nominated at the annual caucus of the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, March 22, were as follows: Pres., A. L. Flanagan, K. R. Froedtert; first vice-pres., E. LaBudde; second vice-pres., Otto R. Sickert; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb; all for 1-yr. term. Directors: L. J. Beck, J. Walter Rice, Frank J. Phelan, W. A. Hottensen, J. Victor Loewi; 3-yr. term, three to be elected. Board of arbitration: John C. Hensey, Jos. R. Schaber, W. Elteneier, Chas. F. Coughlin, A. E. Bush, C. A. Houlton; 2-yr. term, three to be elected. Board of appeals (1-yr. term), A. L. Johnston, unexpired of W. A. Hottensen, resigned; (2 yr. term), Thos. M. Corcoran, S. G. Courteen; two to be elected.

## Unbiased Estimates Necessary

Speaking of estimates of grain production as put out officially by Argentina, *The Times*, printed in Buenos Aires, says it has been proven that official estimates are invariably well below the mark. Continuing it says:

"Every grower, dealer, and exporter in the

country is pessimistic because by being so he expects higher prices. The government department, instead of keeping itself completely unbiased and impartial, is swayed by the same instinct to raise values. But you cannot fool all the people all the time. The consumer on the other side is not completely and irrevocably foolish. If our reports had been proved erroneous, either too high or too low, for the past twenty years, they would be as valueless as the official estimates will become if the present political regime follows in the path that has evidently been traced out for it. There is only one way to obtain public confidence and influence, and that is to be as correct as it is humanly possible to be, and to attain that desideratum utter impartiality is necessary. An error now and again is pardonable, in fact impossible to avoid, but consistently to over- or under-estimate must, in the end, destroy all faith in the ability of the entity undertaking the estimates. And this is the path the government is following."

Dropping the loan price 5 cents at Minneapolis over night is a sad surprise, and a confession of an error of judgment in paying \$1.25.

## Sixteen Years Ago

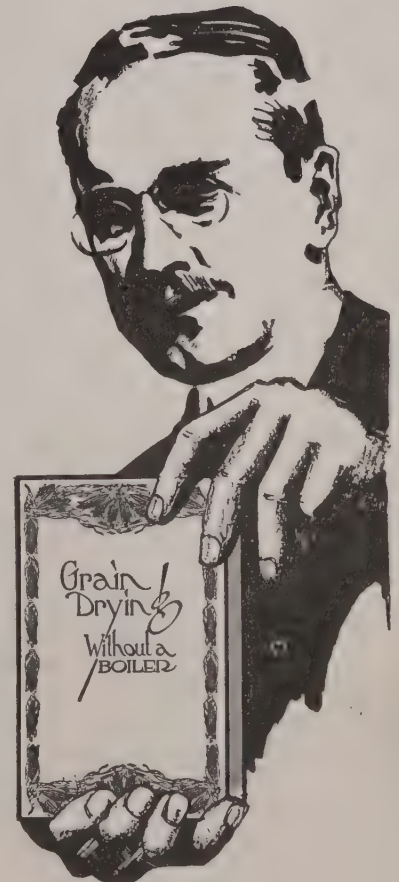
The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

## And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

*The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.*



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.



## Supply Trade

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The offices of the Richardson Grain Separator Co. have been moved to 455 N. E. Harrison St.

**Waterloo, Ia.**—The Waterloo Huller Co. has been organized by John Roskamp, Leona Welbes and M. H. Lorensen, to manufacture, sell and distribute oat hullers.

**Every large advertiser** has on his prospect list, either potentially or actually, many prospects who are almost sold. The last dollar spent in advertising will bring more returns than the first, because it gathers in the results of this cumulative effect.

**Muncy, Pa.**—Sprout, Waldron & Co. are sending out folders telling about their "New Monarch" vertical uniflow feed mixing outfit, which, it is said, makes the feed mixing business more attractive. The new mixer is a self-contained, loading, mixing, sacking, and packing outfit for rendering a complete service with a minimum of expense and labor.

**Referee in Bankruptcy** for the U. S. District Court of North Dakota has sent out notices calling attention to the private sale of the assets of the Magic Grain Dump Co., to be held in Bismarck, N. D., March 27, at 10 a. m.

**Marshall Adams**, formerly sales promotion manager of the domestic appliance department of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., with headquarters in Mansfield, O., becomes assistant general advertising manager, with headquarters at East Pittsburgh. A. B. Zerby, formerly assistant to general advertising manager, has been appointed director of advertising production. R. R. Davis, also a former assistant to general manager, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the advertising department.

**Haines Feed Mixers** were recently installed by J. H. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; H. M. Huber, Richland, Pa.; Heppe Cash Store Co., Hartford, Wis.; Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind.; Spurrier Bros., Marysville, O.; Addison Flouring Mill, Addison, Mich.; Noragon & Son, Butler, Ind.; Apple River Mfg. Co., Clear Lake, Wis.; Mitchell-Maskrey Co., Maquoketa, Ia.; Marshallville Equity Co., Marshallville, O.; Elmira Elevator, Elmira, O.; Humansville Produce Co., Humansville, Mo.; Miller Grain Co., Banbridge, Ind.; R. O. Bowman, Medina, O.; St. Francois Co. Farm Bur., Farmington, Mo.; Jeff McDowell, Farmington, Mo.; Michigan Bean Co., Owensdale, Mich.; W. Williams & Query, Jackson, Mo.; Wolf & Callahan, Helena, O.; Abingdon Mfg. Co., Abingdon, Ill.; Shurtleff Co., Union, Ill.; Thimble Flour Mills, Milton, Ky.; Albion Milling Co., Albion, Ill.; Latto & Conwell, Uhricksville, O.

### Western Illinois Dealers Fraternize

A district meeting of the grain dealers of western Illinois was held at the Pace Hotel, Macomb, Ill., Friday night, March 21, at 7 o'clock. There were over 40 present.

Mr. D. W. Jones of Kankakee made a good talk; also short addresses were made by two representatives from the inspection department at Peoria.

Enjoyable entertainment was furnished by the Harmony Four Quartette of Macomb.

Mr. W. L. Bader of Bader & Co., Vermont, Ill., was chosen chairman of the next meeting to be held in Macomb the latter part of April.—W. G. Nelson.

### I. C. C. Activities

The Commission in I. and S. 3372, grain from Wabash stations to points in Michigan and Ohio, has found justified the proposed schedules canceling the participation of the D. T. & I. in rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from stations on the Wabash east of the Mississippi River and west of Detroit, to Toledo, Detroit and points grouped therewith. The schedules have been vacated and proceedings discontinued. Upon protest of the Toledo Produce Exchange operation of these schedules was suspended. The D. T. & I. became a party to the local grain tariff of the Wabash on Nov. 15, 1924, in order to make the rates to Detroit applicable also to Fordson, Mich., a destination not served by the Wabash. The participation of the D. T. & I., the report said, however, was not restricted to the rates to Fordson. The result was that the D. T. & I. had been permitted to participate generally in the local grain rates of the Wabash from and to the points before mentioned. The Wabash, in the suspended schedules, proposed to cancel the participation of the D. T. & I. in rates except to Fordson. Toledo grain interests objected because the cancellation would impose switching charges at Toledo on some grain. The Wabash objected to all of the evidence along that line, arguing that the legality of the charges was not in issue. The Commission said it had no authority to require the Wabash to short-haul itself by dividing the grain traffic originated by it with the D. T. & I., except when the available route or routes otherwise would be unduly long or except upon the existence of a public emergency, neither of which conditions, it said, had been shown to exist in this case.

In 22689, Clark Brown Grain Co. et al. vs. C. G. W.; 22756, Follett & Emert vs. same, and a sub-number thereunder, Farmers' Elevator Co. vs. same, Examiner McKee found that rates charged, corn and wheat, Bondurant, Dewar and Dunkerton, Ia., to Chicago and Kansas City, were inapplicable. Applicable rates were 16 cents on corn from Bondurant, Dewar and Dunkerton to Kansas City and Chicago, and 17.5 cents on wheat from Bondurant to Chicago. Reparation on account of overcharges of \$63.74 for Clark Brown Grain Co.; \$13.14 for Follett & Emert; and \$9.55 for Farmers' Elevator Co., proposed.

In 22821, General Mills, Inc., vs. Rock Island, Examiner Mackey proposed dismissal. Shipments, wheat, points in Kansas to Wichita, found to have been intrastate traffic, although after being milled at Wichita the wheat was shipped therefrom as flour to Galveston, for export.

In 22886, Quisenberry Feed Manufacturing Co. vs. St. Louis-San Francisco, Examiner Basham. Dismissal proposed. Rate, L. C. L. shipment of poultry feed, Kansas City, to Van Fleet, Miss., applicable.

In 22660, New Orleans Export Co., Ltd., vs. A. C. L., Examiner McKee. Reparation of \$82.88 proposed on finding unreasonable rate of \$3.09, cottonseed meal, for export. Aulander, N. C., to Norfolk, to extent it exceeded \$2.35 per net ton.

In I. and S. 3432 the Commissioner suspended from March 10, until Oct. 10, schedules in A. T. and S. F. I. C. C. 10909. The suspended schedules propose to cancel free out-of-line service on grain and grain products, carloads, from various Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas origins to certain destinations in southeastern Kansas when transited at Hutchinson, Kan., which will result in increases of generally 3½ cents per 100 pounds on such shipments.

### New Complaints

23212. Case Commission Co., Jackson, Miss., vs. A. G. S. et al. Transit charges, cottonseed cake, at Jackson, Miss., in violation first four sections of act. Cairo, Ill., preferred. Asks charges for future and reparation.

23178. Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co. et al., Humburg, Ia., vs. C. B. & Q. et al. Rates in violation sections 1, 3 and 4 of act, grain, from points in Iowa to St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., as compared with rates from Nebraska points. Ask rates for future and reparation.

## Grain Carriers

**Sioux City, Ia.**—Henry C. Wilson, traffic commissioner of the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce, and well known in Toledo and to traffic men generally, has opened an office at Washington, D. C., for the practice of law in the courts and before all governmental bodies, particularly before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Definite plans** are under way for the building of a barge line terminal at Peoria and another at Rock Island, Ill. The one at Peoria is to cost \$450,000 and the one at Rock Island \$365,000.

**John W. Callaghan**, general manager of the Northern Alberta Ry., says 65 miles of new road will be built this year in the Grande Prairie and the Peace River districts, thus opening up much new wheat land.

**A comparison** of the activity of the leading Great Lakes and ocean ports compiled by the United States Corps of Engineers, Duluth, shows that in 1928 the relative standing of the eight largest ports based on total freight tonnage arriving and departing was: New York, Duluth-Superior, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago and Boston. Incidentally, it is pointed out, that the navigation season for Duluth-Superior harbor averages only about eight months.

**Loading** of revenue freight for the week ended March 8 totaled 873,548 cars. Grain and grain products loading amounted to 40,974 cars, a reduction of 933 cars. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading amounted to 27,017 cars, a reduction of 1,806 cars under the same week in 1929.

### Conflicting Claims of Threshers and Landlords

Grain buyers who undertake to distribute fairly the proceeds of grain delivered to their elevator among the claimants for twine, threshing, landlord and mortgagor are incurring a risk that one of the dissatisfied will bring suit. It was so in the case of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. of Shindler, S. D., which had paid the proceeds to a bank claiming to have advanced money to pay for twine and threshing, although the elevator company knew the rent was unpaid and that there was a chattel mortgage.

The lease was in writing and contained a chattel mortgage clause pledging the crops to be raised for the rent.

The owner, Henry Kunkel, brought suit against the elevator company for the value of the grain and was given judgment, although the elevator company claimed the owner's attorney had waived claims to the money paid the bank, and this judgment in favor of the landlord was affirmed by the Supreme Court of South Dakota, Dec. 31, 1929.—228 N. W. Rep. 385.



# Field Seeds

## Seed Trade Notes

THE WERTZ SEED CO., of Sioux City, Ia., is figuring on a \$50,000 extension to its plant for storage.

SHIPMENTS of Rosen rye, and pedigreed barley and oats have recently been made to the British province of Kenya, Africa, through the Wisconsin Experimental Ass'n.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Wyatt's seed and feed store at Petersburg, Ind., is now operating its new re-cleaning machine and has been doing a big business.—W. B. C.

THE CURL-HAND Seed Co. has been organized at Portland, Ore., by J. H. Curl and A. M. Hand. The company will do a general wholesale business in field and grass seeds.

OTWELL, IND.—Harly E. Craig has retired from the general mercantile business in this place and has announced he will engage extensively in the seed buying business in this section.—W. B. C.

A NEW DISC thistle mill which cleans thistles and other obnoxious weeds from clover and timothy seeds has been installed at the main plant of the Farmers Seed and Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn.

THE MEMBERS of the Willamette (Ore.) Seed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting recently for the purpose of discussing the rye grass situation. From the reports, it was evident that there was much increased this year. The next meeting of this organization will be held about May 1.

## New Seed Tariff Schedules

The following statement shows the tariff changes in the seed schedules, the first figure being the Senate rate; the second, the House rate, and the third, the rate in the law as it now stands:

Flaxseed, (bu.), 65c—63c—56c. Soya beans (lb.), 2c—2c—5c. Alfalfa seed (lb.), 8c—5c—4c. Alsike cloverseed (lb.), 8c—5c—4c. Crimson cloverseed (lb.), 2c—2c—1c. Red cloverseed (lb.) 8c—6c—4c. White cloverseed (lb.), 5c—5c—3c. Sweet cloverseed (lb.), 4c—3c—2c. Bent grassseed (lb.), 40c—10c—2c.

## Ohio Authority for Seed Seizure

In a recent opinion by the Attorney General of Ohio he thus defines what constitutes a legal seizure of seed in that state:

Under the General Code of Ohio the Department of Agriculture has the power to seize seeds labeled illegally and the question presented was what would constitute a valid seizure.

The opinion held there must be an open and visible possession offered and authority exercised by the officer over the seizure. However, it is not necessary actually to dispossess the person selling or offering for sale seeds not properly labeled, if the person upon notice submits to the order of the Department of Agriculture by removing the seeds so they will not be sold or offered for sale.

The acceptance of service of notice by the vendor of seeds in violation of law is for the purpose of providing proof that the vendor actually received notice, and the failure to obtain his signature on the notice will not invalidate such notice.

## Must Have Seed License in Ohio

Farmers who sell seed must now, under a new Ohio law, take out licenses as seed dealers. The change in the law has made it necessary for members of the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n to take out individual licenses, whereas heretofore they have operated under a branch license issued to the association itself. The law defines a seed dealer as one who advertises through the public press or who delivers his goods by common carrier.

"When seed is sold and delivered by any producer on his own premises, a seed license is not required," says Dr. Park, of the farm crop department of the Ohio State University. "This means that a grower may sell seed to his neighbors or may wholesale his crop to a seed dealer, without securing a license." In the past the members of the association operating under the association license, used the number of that license on his tags. Hereafter, he must obtain his own license from the Bureau of Plant Industry, State House Annex, Columbus, and will use his own license number on the tags which are attached to the seed he sells.

## May Develop Beardless Wheat

The possibility that during the next few years smooth-awned wheat varieties will be developed which will produce as good yields as the present barbed varieties has been advanced by Dr. Wentz, of the farm crops and soils department of Iowa State college.

Commercial varieties of awnless barley have been grown for many years, the new types being the result of crossing ordinary commercial varieties with smooth-awned types to bring about a highly productive variety with smooth awns, the crops expert explained.

Considerable work has been done in the past in an effort to produce an awnless variety of wheat which would be as high yielding as the ordinary varieties with barbed awns. These experiments have resulted in the production of the awnless types but they have never been as productive as the barbed varieties, indicating that the awns may have something to do with the yield.

Studies at the Iowa agricultural experiment station and at other experimental stations have proved this to be true, Dr. Wentz added.

Recently, however, Professor S. J. Sigfusson, of the Dominion Experimental farm at Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, found some wheat with smooth awns in his breeding plots. The

new variety is believed to have resulted from a mutation in the ordinary wheat variety and by crossing this new variety with ordinary wheat, a high-producing wheat may result.

## Export Seed Business Expanding

The adaptability of American seeds to soil and climatic conditions in foreign countries is resulting in a rapidly growing export business and one which is receiving growing attention in the industry, it was stated orally March 12 by Felix T. Pope of the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce.

Domestic seedsmen are finding the foreign market receptive to the high standards of American seeds and have been opening agencies all over the world. Rigid Government regulations respecting testing and registration have proved an advantage to the American growers in marketing their products abroad.

The volume of the foreign business is demonstrated in the exports during the year 1929, which exceeded \$3,300,000, which was an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year. During 1929 there were 26,890,090 pounds of American seeds which found distribution in more than 60 foreign nations.

While a large part of the seeds exported were field and grass seeds such as alfalfa, clover and timothy, there were more than \$1,100,000 worth of garden seeds shipped abroad. This latter item, which comprises vegetable and flower seeds, amounted to more than 4,500,000 pounds and recorded a gain of 66 per cent in quantity over the 1928 total.

Canada, Germany, Mexico, United Kingdom, France, Holland and Denmark are the principal destinations for the field and grass seeds exported, while garden seeds enjoy a much wider distribution, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France and Australia, in the order named, accounting for the bulk of the business in 1928.

## New Seed Trademarks

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Philadelphia, Pa., filed ser. No. 268,925, the words "Seeds that Grow," for seeds.

## Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for January compared with January, 1929, and the 6 months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Alfalfa	65,940	586,953	360,031	165,697
Red clover	154,493	1,693,722	1,727,176	613,232
Alsike	388,218	717,861	1,522,637	3,094,852
Crim. clover	21,646	36,675	2,970,695	2,898,543
Other clover	260,421	1,011,190	2,380,107	1,605,427
Vetch	234,814	216,802	2,110,457	1,919,128
Grass seed	462,457	993,214	5,930,384	3,970,545
Alfalfa	260,360	95,584	503,884	494,919
Red clover	106,040	37,073	378,129	181,327
Timothy	1,242,499	696,080	4,893,393	4,334,186
Other grass seeds	1,360,625	714,883	5,415,250	3,469,593
Other field seeds	823,122	178,624	1,361,849	688,207

## Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of Mar. 22:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yr. ago.
Clover				
Domestic cash new	\$10.80	\$10.75	\$10.80	\$17.50
March	10.80	10.75	10.80	17.50
March choice	11.15	11.10	11.15	.....
October	11.00	11.00	11.00	.....
December	11.30	11.30	11.30	.....
Imported cash old	9.00	9.00	9.00	12.95
Alsike:				
Cash	10.60	10.50	10.60	20.00
March	10.60	10.50	10.60	.....
Timothy:				
Cash old	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.80
Cash new	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.90
March	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.90

## Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

- AMARILLO, TEXAS.  
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.
- BALTIMORE, MD.  
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.
- CHICAGO, ILL.  
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.
- CONCORDIA, KANS.  
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.  
Council-Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.  
J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
- LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.
- PHOENIX, ARIZ.  
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.
- ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
Mitchell Hill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
- SEDGWICK, KAN.  
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.



## Germination Tests of Corn

The following paper, prepared by Macy L. Spracher, seed analyst for Northrup, King & Co., is particularly timely—Editor.

A delay of even one or two days, awaiting the completion of a test, is often a great inconvenience to the seedsman; or to the retailer or farmer as the planting season approaches. In the field, under very favorable conditions, corn emerges from the soil in three or four days but in the germinator, it has been taking five to seven days for all the apparently good plumules to even burst the seed coat. Some way, we were losing valuable time in our artificial tests, under our present methods.

There is also an occasional wide variation in tests. Some variation may be due to chance in random sampling but we must not overwork this explanation for like lightning, we do not expect chance to strike often in the same place. There remains a third possibility of variation—that is in the method of putting in and handling the test. So it seemed that a study of methods of test might be profitable, having as the aim, the shortening of the number of days and the elimination of some of the causes of variation.

With these two points in mind, a number of preliminary experiments were conducted. Any line which, apparently, offered a practical solution to the problem, was followed up intensely.

Many of the preliminary experiments suggest conditions favorable or unfavorable to the test and as it is my aim to present a practical rather than a technical paper, they will only be mentioned as they fit into the discussion of methods.

The method recommended and probably the one in most general practice is to use paper toweling of an absorbent grade or canton flannel, placing the seed between folds of this moist substratum.

Moisture, aeration and temperature are the controlling factors in germination. In our consideration of factors in germination, we may well add moulds as a chief hindrance.

### The Effect of Moulds

When a spot on a folded test develops mould, the mycelium frequently spreads rapidly from one seed to another, sometimes covering the entire test and even entering adjoining tests. It often causes difficulty in interpreting the results. *Rhizopus nigricans* is especially troublesome.

In the general course of testing in the laboratory, we do not favor the use of anything on the seed which will not also be applied to the seed as planted in the field, if results can be obtained by any other method. We have found whenever the moist medium is brought very close about the seed so that the air spaces are very small, there is much less trouble with moulds.

### Proper Temperature

The alteration of temperature from 20 degrees C. for 18 hours to 30 degrees for 6 hours, is almost universally used. Equipment has been planned for it and it fits into the general practices of testing as well as laboratory hours. There is probably as little variation of this factor in different laboratories as we can hope to get. So unless much was to be gained, we would hesitate to suggest any change. However, an increase in the number of hours at the higher temperature does hasten germination and tests should be kept not less than 6 hours at the warm temperature.

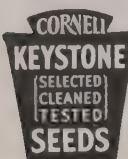
While considering this factor, the findings of Professor James E. Dixon in his work, "Influence of Soil Temperature on Seeding Blight," will be helpful to those who make check tests in sand or soil. He was concerned

with seedling blight, but his observations on the disease free checks are applicable to our problem. In a series of plantings in soil kept at a constant temperature, he found that, "Corn emerged first at the soil temperature of 32 degrees C. (3 days). The rate of emergence decreased gradually below this temperature to 24 degrees. Below this, it decreased relatively, rapidly to 12 degrees, where emergence occurred in about 14 to 16 days. The uniformity of emergence and stand decreased rapidly below 20 degrees. Root development was stimulated at the lower soil temperatures and plumule development inhibited, especially the growing tip, the coleoptile elongating much more rapidly than the shoot. The largest root system, irrespective of the age of the plant, developed at soil temperatures of about 20 degrees C. The heaviest as well as the longest tops developed at about 24 degrees during the earlier period of growth and at about 28 degrees in the later stages of development. Seedlings of corn develop most vigorously and most uniformly at 24 degrees to 28 degrees."

Variation in the amount of moisture is probably the most frequent cause of differences in test. Without moisture there can be no germination. Since it is so easily recognized as a prime factor, there is probably more unsuspected error in keeping the tests too wet than in allowing them to get too dry. Sometimes, when corn is soaked even for 2 hours or when the medium of germination is so saturated that a film of water is allowed to form about the seed, more dead seed or weakened sprouts will appear than in the check tests. If both tests in duplicates are too wet, the error is apt to pass unnoticed and the sample rather than the handling of the test be blamed for results.

Today paper towels are used in most laboratories as a medium. There is considerable difference in the absorbent qualities of paper towels on the market. Some towels become saturated the instant they are immersed. Unless the surface water is allowed to drain off after this type of towel has been dipped, there will be more water than the towel can hold and a film of water form about the seed, shutting out the air entirely and thus cause death or weakening of some seed. Other towels seem to absorb very little water when dipped. However, when held up to drain, the surface water gradually penetrates into the fibers and sufficient moisture is available for the seed.

The final results when both type towels are



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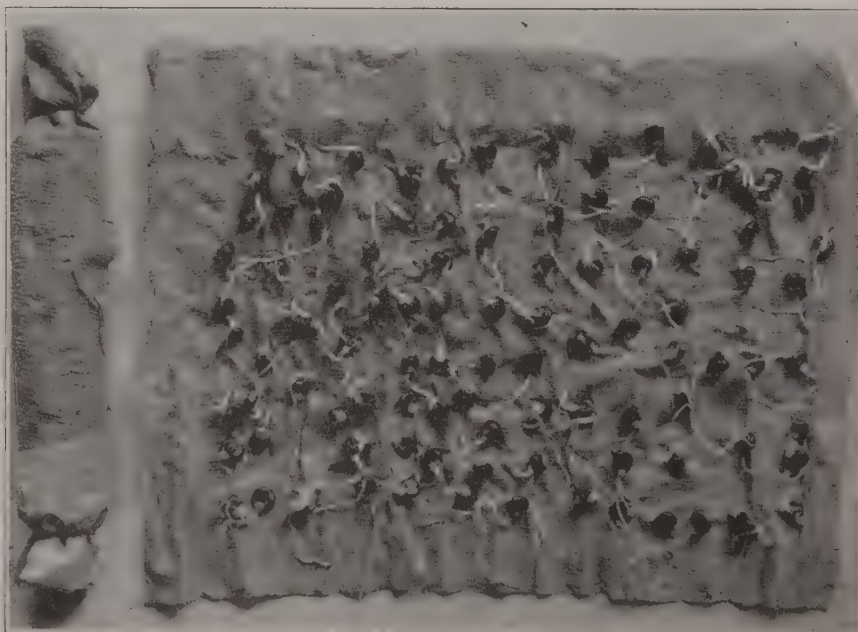
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A Three-Day Test of Corn in Paper Towelling. At the Left as It Is Put in the Germinator—at the Right the Test Unrolled and Upper Towelling Removed.—(Courtesy Seed World.)



drained is practically the same. The less absorbent towels are usually tougher, hence easier to handle. When wet, some towels will scarcely hold their own weight while draining and are very difficult to handle. There is at least one towel on the market which combines both these qualities. It is very absorbent and still very tough.

In the test between folds of paper towel, there is another source of variation in moisture. There are always a few sprouts which come out more quickly and stronger than others. These plumules lift the upper fold of the towels so that the slower kernels are only in contact with the moist medium on the lower surface and their chance to take in water enough to sprout is lessened. The folded test has also considerable surface exposed to evaporation when the tests are being counted or being changed from one germinator to another.

Soil in best condition to bring out the sprouts is damp but not wet. The moisture is held in a film of water about the soil particles. In planting corn by hand, the farmer steps on each hill to make sure that the soil particles are packed closely about the seed. The necessary air must come through the very small spaces between the soil particles.

To apply this to our artificial tests, we should have the moisture held by the fibers or particles of the medium and then have the moist medium in very close contact with the seed. As long as there is insufficient loose water to form a film about the seed, there is no danger of injury from lack of air.

In our laboratory, we have recently modified our method of test so that, leaving the temperature the same, we have been able to eliminate practically all the difficulty with the other factors and at the same time, hasten the completion of test two days. Our method is as follows: use a sheet of heavy waxed paper as a foundation, on this place a moist paper towel. Space the hundred seed over the entire towel. Then cover with two moist towels and roll the four layers up like a rag doll, fastening the ends with small rubber bands. To secure a uniform amount of moisture in each towel, we dip the towel and hold it up by the end, with one corner slightly lower, until the surplus water ceases to run off in a steady stream and begins to drip.

The moist towels above and below are pressed into close contact about the seed as the test is rolled. Each kernel is separated and each has the same chance to absorb moisture. This close contact eliminates the spread of

moulds. The waxed paper on the outside of the last layer of the roll prevents loss of moisture from evaporation and also acts as an insulation between layers to prevent the spreading of infection from diseased kernels or to prevent the test from growing together in a tangled mass.

On the third day, the test may be unrolled very easily and the upper towels turned back for counting. Very frequently, the test is complete on the third day but if not, the upper towels can be replaced and the test rolled up again. When left to the fourth or fifth day, the roots grow into the towels and it is more difficult to separate the towels unless they are very tough.

Our first intensive check on this method consisted of 189 samples put in at one time. These tests were all complete within five days. The results were checked against the records of three to five tests of each of these same lots of corn. The former tests had taken from six to eight days with an average of seven days. A summary of the comparison of results is as follows:

36 tests were just the same  
77 tests were 1/4% above former tests  
4 tests were 5/6% above former tests  
17 tests were 7/16% above former tests

144 tests above  
40 tests were 1/4% below former tests  
5 tests were 5/6% below former tests

45 in very reasonable tolerance  
10 tests were 7/10% below former tests

On the 189 samples, there was an average gain of 1% in germination. In time, there was a gain of two days.

The following table is a comparison of two tests of the same lot of corn, one rolled and one put in between the folds of toweling. These showed not only a marked difference in the presence of mould but considerable difference in the length and strength of sprouts.

Lot N-42, 4 days	Test Folded	Test Rolled
Kernels, apparently dead.....	5	4
Kernels, very weak .....	6	1
Roots, fair—plumules not out of seed coat .....	22	0
Plumules just out to 1/2 in. long ..	38	0
Plumules over 1/2 in. to 1 in. long ..	28	10
Plumules 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 in. long.....	1	85


The rolled test was complete in four days but the folded test required six days. The six weak kernels remained weak and four of the twenty-two very slow and weak in their efforts to break through the seed coat.

I am thoroughly convinced that the rolled test has many advantages over the folded test. However, two precautions are necessary—use

a good grade of waxed paper and allow the surplus water to drain from the towels before putting in test.

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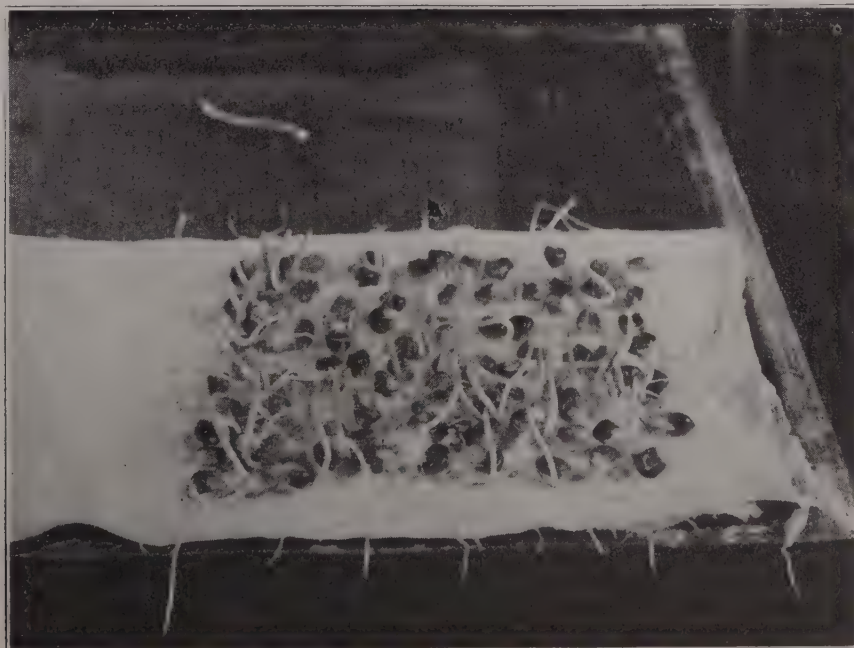
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A Five-Day Test of Corn in Canton Flanne 1. Note the Mould.—(Courtesy Seed World.)



## Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Liability of Initial Carrier After Reconsignment.**—Where carrier of interstate shipment issued open B/L consigning shipment to destination subject to shipper's order and without notice of it, shipper procured other railroad company 35 hours after shipment reached destination to make reconsignment or diversion order by taking up first B/L and issuing new B/L, and thereafter shipper procured a second reconsignment or diversion order, first carrier was not liable for loss or damage to shipment by fault of subsequent carrier as initial carrier under Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act.—*C. I. & P. Ry. Co. v. S. L. Robinson & Co.*, Supreme Court of Arkansas. 23 S. W. (2d). 977.

**Proceeds of Drafts with Forged Bs/L.**—Where bankrupt produce wholesaler maintained transfer business with bank by custom of which bank took drafts drawn by bankrupt on its customers and credited the amount thereof to bankrupt and bankrupt at once checked proceeds into its account in another bank and such bankrupt for some time prior to its public admission of insolvency daily issued spurious bills of lading with drafts attached, it appearing that no person other than bankrupt knew that there were any Bs/L other than those attached to the drafts, held that as between bank and trustee there was at least an equitable assignment to the bank of the proceeds of shipments represented by such spurious Bs/L.—*In re Miller-Rose Co.*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 36 Fed. (2d). 203.

**Insurance.**—Agents for several fire insurance companies were authorized by plaintiff not only to place, but to keep in effect, a given amount of insurance to be apportioned by agents among companies selected by them. A policy containing provision that insurer might cancel it by giving insured five days' written notice was delivered, but the agents were promptly requested by insurer to cancel it. They notified plaintiff's office manager by telephone. A new policy was issued by them in defendant company, but before they had turned it over to plaintiff a fire destroyed the insured property. Held, assuming that old policy took effect, it was legally canceled, and hence defendant company was liable, even though there had been no manual delivery of its policy to plaintiff.—*N. Pelaggi & Co. v. Orient Ins. Co.* Supreme Court of Vermont. 148 Atl. 869.

**Carrier's Liability.**—Letter giving notice of loss of 500 bags of cocoa beans, making claim therefor against ship, her owners, and charterers, and reciting that amount of loss was not yet ascertained, but when determined further advice would be given, held sufficient compliance with B/L provision requiring notice of damage prior to delivery of goods being taken with full disclosure of nature of damage, and requiring written notice of claim within 10 days after taking delivery. Even if letter notifying carrier of loss to cargo was not a sufficient compliance with B/L provisions as to presentation of notice of damage and claim for loss, consignee was not barred from recovering damages sustained, where loss occurred thru carrier's negligence, under rule that contract limitations as to liability do not relieve carrier, where loss occurred thru its negligence.—*J. Aron & Co. v. Panama R. R.* Supreme Court of New York. 238 N. Y. Supp. 24.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Where mortgagor of crop failed to apply proceeds of crop to mortgage, mortgagee had as a matter of law probable cause for criminally prosecuting mortgagor for disposing of mortgaged property, regardless of whether mortgagor intended to execute mortgage on crop or knew whether he had done so, in view of testimony that mortgagor signed paper, and absence of testimony that mortgagee made any misrepresentation to induce mortgagor to execute paper, or knew of mortgagor's inability to read.—*Coker v. Tate.* Court of Appeals of Georgia. 151 S. E. 535.

**Warehousemen.**—Failure of warehousemen to install an automatic sprinkler system in warehouse used for storage of cotton held not such negligence as a matter of law as rendered it liable to owner for loss and destruction of cotton by fire. Warehousemen, storing cotton in public bonded warehouse, had duty as respected danger of fire, not only of complying with Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, § 21 (Hemingway's Code 1927, § 9557), but also of exercising the same degree of care to prevent spread of fire after it had originated.—*Jordan v. Federal Compress & Warehouse Co.* Supreme Court of Mississippi. 126 South. 31.

**Storage Charges on Wheat.**—Where farmer, having sold entire wheat crop to grain elevator, returned one-third of purchase price to it, instructing elevator to hold one-third of wheat until it should be determined whether he or mortgagee was entitled thereto, and elevator issued a storage receipt for one-third of crop, but did not deliver to farmer or mortgagee warehouse receipt, as required by Rev. Codes 1921, §§ 3586, 3587, effect of transaction was that elevator was to hold proceeds, and it was not entitled to storage charges under Laws 1925, c. 174.—*Stites v. Montana & Dakota Grain Co.* Supreme Court of Montana. 284 Pac. 536.

**Warehousing.**—Warehousing on premises of owner proposing to pledge his merchandise is effective when done in obedience to legal requirements, but when done only far enough to get the goods represented by documents, without really storing them, such documents are but scraps of paper. Warehousing, including "field warehousing," cannot be effectively conducted by pledgor without complying with Civ. Code § 3440, requiring open, visible, unequivocal change of possession, manifested by such substantial outward signs as to make it evident to world that his control has wholly ceased and that another has acquired and is openly exercising exclusive dominion over property; merely colorable or constructive change of possession being insufficient.—*McGaffey Canning Co. v. Bank of America.* District Court of Appeal, California. 284 Pac. 977.

**Consolidation Not in Restraint of Trade.**—Mere acquisition by one corporation of the stock of another, even though it result in some lessening of competition, is not forbidden by Clayton Act § 7 (15 USCA § 18), or Federal Trade Commission Act (15 USCA §§ 41-51), but Clayton Act prohibits only such acquisition of stock as probably will result in lessening competition to a substantial degree. In proceedings against shoe manufacturing company for violation of Clayton Act § 7 (15 USCA § 18), by acquiring competitor's stock evidence held to require finding that at time of acquisition financial condition of corporation whose stock was acquired was such as might necessitate liquidation or sale, reducing prospect of future competition or restraint.—*International Shoe Co. v. Federal Trade Commission.* Supreme Court of the United States. 50 S. Ct. 89.

### Damages Not Measured by Retail Price

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 24, 1930, reversed the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit in the suit by G. I. Crail, doing business as the P. McCoy Fuel Co., Minneapolis, against the Illinois Central R. R. Co. to recover a shortage of 5,500 lbs. in a car of coal.

On the first trial the district court gave judgment for the wholesale value of the coal. The court of appeals reversed this, giving judgment for the retail value.

At the time of arrival, respondent had not resold any of the coal. It was intended to be, and was, added to his stock of coal for resale, but the shortage did not interfere with the maintenance of his usual stock. He lost no sales by reason of it, and purchased no coal to replace the shortage, except in carload lots. In the course of his business, respondent could and did, both before and after the present shipment, purchase coal of like quality in carload lots of 60,000 pounds or more, delivered at his siding, at \$5.50 per ton, plus freight. The market price in Minneapolis for like coal sold at retail in less than carload lots was \$13 per ton including \$3.30 freight.

**The Supreme Court said:** But respondent contends, as was held below, that the established measure of damage for nondelivery of a shipment of merchandise is the sum required to replace the exact amount of the shortage at the stipulated time and place of delivery, which, in this case, would be its retail value, and that convenience and the necessity for a uniform rule require its application here.

This contention ignores the basic principle underlying common-law remedies that they shall afford only compensation for the injury suffered, *Milwaukee, etc., R. R. Co. v. Arms et al.*, 91 U. S. 489, 23 L. Ed. 374; *Chicago, etc., Ry. Co. v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co.*, supra, 100 of 253 U. S., 40 St. Ct. 504, 64 L. Ed. 801; *Robinson v. Harman*, 1 Exch. 850, 855; *Sedgwick, Damages* (9th Ed.) 25; *Sutherland, Damages* (4th Ed.) § 12; *Williston on Contracts*, § 1333, and leaves out of account the language of the amendment, which likewise gives only a right of recovery for "actual loss." The rule urged by respondents was applied below in literal accordance with its conventional statement. As so stated, when applied to cases as they usually arise, it is a convenient and accurate method of arriving at an amount of recovery which is compensatory. As so stated, it would have been applicable here if there had been a failure to deliver the entire carload of coal, since the wholesale price, at which a full carload could have been procured at point of destination, would have afforded full compensation, or, in some circumstances, if respondent had been under any constraint to purchase less than a carload lot to repair his loss or carry on his business, for in that event the measure of his loss would have been the retail market cost of the necessary replacement, *Haskell v. Hunter*, 23 Mich. 305, 309. But in the actual circumstances the cost of replacing the exact shortage at retail price was not the measure of the loss, since it was capable of replacement, and was, in fact, replaced in the course of respondent's business from purchases made in carload lots at wholesale market price without added expense.—50 S. Ct. Rep. 180.

### Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

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General Counsel  
Chicago, Ill.



# Lightning Protection for Grain Elevators

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

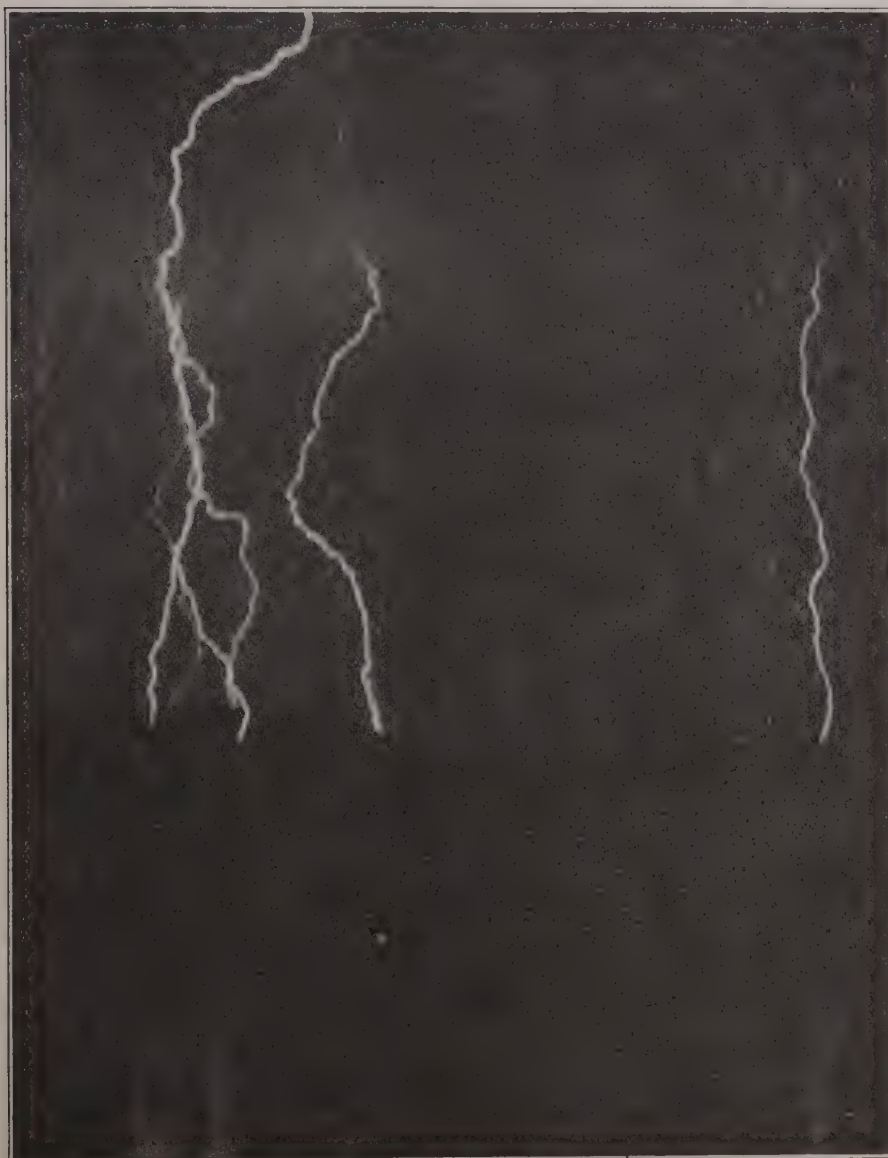
The warm days of Spring will soon be with us, and with them we can expect the arrival of the season when electrical storms get in their deadly work of destroying thousands of dollars worth of property. The elevator owner who has not yet equipped his elevator with standard lightning protection has just cause to become worried when he sees the heavens lighted up with lightning discharges which represent such tremendous energy. On the other hand, the owner who has had the foresight to install standard protection can rest easily with the assurance that his elevator is practically immune from destruction by lightning. This is borne out by carefully compiled statistics gathered by insurance companies over a period of years.

According to the statistics of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, which represents the

experience of the Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, lightning caused 809 fires to flour mills and grain elevators in the period from 1910 to 1929 inclusive. For these fires these insurance companies paid out over \$2,000,000. Mind you, these losses occurred to plants *not equipped with lightning protection*. During the same period, buildings *equipped with lightning protection* suffered to the extent of only \$42.02 in three very minor fires. Such figures speak for themselves and nothing further need be said regarding the efficiency of lightning protection as a means of protecting buildings against lightning, and should serve as convincing arguments to any skeptical elevator owner who still doubts.

Years ago the lightning rod salesman was regarded as a sort of high-powered "racketeer" whose chief aim was to get the money without

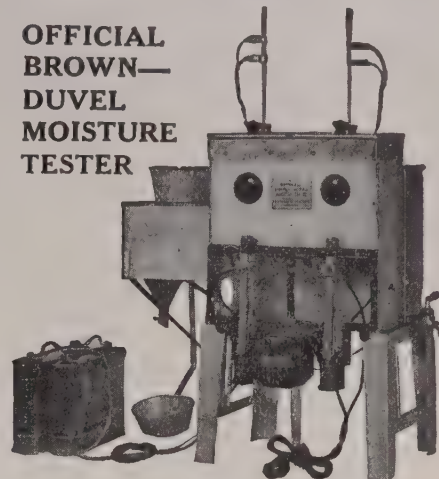
This Is Real Lightning!



Such Discharges represent Voltages on the order of 100,000,000 volts, currents on the order of 100,000 amperes, and power on the order of 1,000,000,000,000 h. p. With such energy it is little wonder that lightning is so destructive. (Photo by courtesy General Electric Co.)

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**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

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**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

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**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



regard for the thoroughness of his work. Possibly in some cases this was true, but during recent years the problem of protecting buildings against lightning has been reduced to a scientific basis, and the business is largely in the hands of responsible firms who are specialists in the work. Furthermore, the work done by these firms is controlled by exacting rules made by insurance organizations which rules are based on years of experience and in many cases by scientific experiment. Completion of the installation is followed by detailed inspection by insurance representatives as a further check against the possibility of sub-standard work.

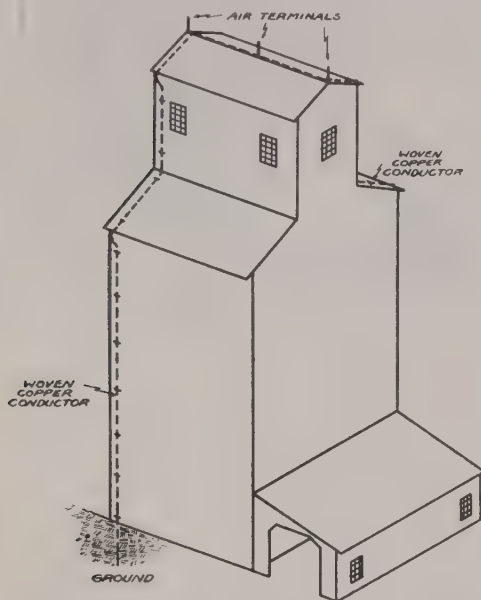
Such procedure is largely responsible for the wonderful record enjoyed by standard lightning protection as a fire prevention measure.

Lightning protection can be easily applied to metal roofed elevators which are completely iron clad by providing grounds at the corners. On non-iron clad houses it is essential that the usual air terminals or points be provided and that these be connected to the earth with approved woven copper cable. The importance of doing this work correctly is to be emphasized. It should not be left to inexperienced persons. In practically all parts of the country there are located experienced installers who can be depended upon to do the work correctly and in such a way that the installation will be approved by insurance companies thus insuring credit in the fire insurance rate.

THE COST of installing lightning protection is very low. In most cases the expenditure is returned to the owner in about three years for the average elevator through savings in insurance costs. Liberal credits are given in the fire insurance rates, so liberal in fact that no elevator owner can afford to permit his house to remain unprotected. This saving is in addition to the peace of mind obtained, in knowing that the elevator is practically immune from loss by lightning and that it will not be destroyed by fire from this cause before or during the seasons when it is most needed to handle the grain crop.

Our suggestion to elevator owners who have not yet installed lightning protection is to take steps to do so immediately. Your insurance office or the inspector who calls on you will be more than glad to discuss the matter with you.

Don't attempt to go through another season operating an unprotected house. Lightning is a monster which strikes unprotected buildings indiscriminately and viciously. If your elevator is not protected it may be next.



A Typical Frame, Non-Iron Clad Country Elevator Properly Protected Against Lightning.

### Statement of Millers Mutual of Alton

The 53rd annual report of the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n of Illinois, as issued by G. A. McKinney, sec'y, Alton, Ill., shows that during the year just closed the association added \$57,000 to surplus and \$197,000 to assets, as well as \$70,000 to reserves. Out of the total \$1,636,000 or premiums there was returned to policyholders \$603,500 not needed. At the close of this successful year the association had in force \$208,766.316 of insurance. \$8,730,000, and has saved policyholders \$7,885,465.

### Annual Statement of Tri-State Mutual

The year 1929 marked a continuation of the steady growth of insurance in force with the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers' Fire Ins. Co., of Luverne, Minn., the total being \$19,024,219, compared with \$15,170,315 in 1928.

The assets consisting of bonds and mortgages total \$229,248; and included in the liabilities are \$179,973.84 surplus to policyholders and \$37,104.13 reserve for unearned premiums. During the year the assets increased \$15,254.94, the surplus \$9,753, the net premium income \$15,331.92, and the premiums in force \$28,884.97.

Since its organization in 1902 this company has paid \$524,016.18 in losses, and returned \$591,556.57 in dividends, as reported by E. H. Moreland, sec'y.

### Insurance Notes

Alton, Ill.—W. Eyton Cox, for 23 years with the Missouri Inspection Bureau, and superintendent of its improved risk department, has resigned to accept a position with the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., in charge of the production of general risks.

Loans to farmers to buy fuel and oil for tractors to increase crop production are provided for in H. R. 19818, introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Leavitt of Montana. What farmers need is lower freight rates not loans.

India, it is reported, will have 15,000,000 bus. of wheat for export from Karachi.

# Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility  
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

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# Feedstuffs

## Feed Manufacturers' Meeting

Secretary Brown of the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n has already arranged for Arthur W. Clark, pres. of the Ass'n of American Feed Control officials, Geneva, N. Y., and Dr. R. M. Bethke, in charge of nutritional investigation, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, to speak at the annual meeting at French Lick Springs, on May 22-24. Plans are also being made for a number of other prominent speakers.

Secretary Brown is urging all who expect to go to the meeting by train to secure certificates when they purchase their tickets, even though they do not plan to return at once to their homes by rail. The regular one way rate will, of course, be charged for the ticket to French Lick Springs, but if 150 of these certificates are turned in at the meeting, half-fare rates only will be charged for such direct return tickets as may be purchased. Blank certificates may be procured by writing to Secy. Brown at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

## New Trademarks for Feedstuffs

**Jones-Miller Co.**, Beaumont, Tex., filed ser. No. 289,191, the words, "IDEAL SPECIAL HEAVY DUTY LOGGING RATION," for stock feed.

**Stuhr-Seidl Co.**, Minneapolis, Minn., filed ser. No. 291,805, the word, "PROVITA," for food concentrates for fowls and animals.

## Handling Side Lines

That part of the report of Sec. Nelson of the Minnesota Farmers Elev. Ass'n at its recent convention, and which discussed the growth in the handling of side lines, is of more than passing interest. The following table shows the result of a recent survey, including comparisons with five previous years. In some side lines a steady growth is shown; in some, there has been no growth, and in some, there has been a decrease. As is to be expected, coal leads, with feed a close second.

	No. of Elevators Reporting						
	355 in 1924	346 in 1925	364 in 1926	372 in 1927	371 in 1928	365 in 1929	
Coal .....	282	284	290	295	318	318	
Feeds .....	267	266	275	282	281	291	
Flour .....	238	239	231	228	238	238	
Twine .....	175	165	182	190	210	210	
Seeds .....	142	132	169	192	200	201	
Salt .....	171	148	173	176	187	190	
Tankage .....				170	182	173	
Mineral feeds .....				143	176	170	
Implements .....	82	77	84	83	88	78	
Posts .....	60	58	69	72	82	81	
Tile .....	44	49	42	45	44	40	
Live stock .....	38	40	42	45	50	42	
Hay .....				44	43	41	
Wire .....	37	37	42	43	54	55	
Oil .....		37	38	33	29	23	
Wood .....	2	3	...	49	54	51	
Cement .....	18	22	19	21	20	17	
Lmbr. and bldg. mat'l. ....	15	23	23	15	16	15	
Tires .....	14	15	10	11	6	5	
Sand and gravel .....	12	10	13	9	16	14	
Brick .....	13	14	12	14	18	16	
Autos and tractors .....	11	13	16	12	12	14	
Gas .....	2	6	7	8	7	6	
*Insecticides .....			1	2	...	4	
*Potatoes .....					1	5	
*Wool .....				1	4	4	
*Radios .....				1	2	2	
*Phosphates .....					4	8	
*Feed grinding .....					27	81	
*Fertilizer .....					15	28	
*Oyster shells .....						85	
*Hardware .....						2	

\*Survey not complete.

## Starting a Grinding Unit

By E. W. MANTHEY

When a grain dealer proposes to invest from \$1,000 to ten times that sum in a feed grinding unit to work in connection with his grain business he is very much interested in first learning whether it is likely to prove profitable. To guess at the probabilities and possibilities is to take unwarranted risks in making the investment. With the statistical records and detailed information available today it is unnecessary to guess.

A prominent seller of feed grinding equipment who has had opportunity to study the feed grinding business in all phases, remarks:

If I were starting a small grinding plant where the farmers could bring their grain to be ground into grist or feeds, I should first ascertain where are my nearest competitors. It is safe to presume that half the territory between me and my nearest competitors would divert their grinding to me, for prices and service being about equal, the farmers are not disposed to haul any farther than is necessary.

The next step would be to learn how many farmers are in the territory, what kind of farmers they are, whether owners or tenants, how many and what kinds of domestic animals they feed and their feeding habits, how much feed is required for these animals and other information of a similar nature such as has a bearing on the possibilities in feed grinding. The county agent, the records at the court house and the local newspaper are all good sources of information and if the dealer is fairly long established and familiar with his trade a little judicious questioning of his patrons will give him informative details that will prove helpful.

Location of the feed grinding unit would then be settled. In most cases it is likely the elevator owner will have it located on the elevator property where it will prove an asset in permitting use of the hired help kept for operation of the plant and the elevator. Often too, the elevator owner will want to use his elevator for the dumping and handling of incoming grain to be ground, which saves additional investment in receiving equipment. In making such installations, however, it is important to avoid anything which will cause confusion and slowness of operation or interference with operation by other activities of the plant, in the interest of saving a relatively small investment in additional equipment. The farmers today want prompt service and are disposed to go where they can get it.

Power is the greatest single item of cost in the operation of a feed grinding unit. Where electricity is available and a reasonable rate is in effect or can be arranged, this is most likely the form of power which will be used, because of its ease in operation and general convenience. The minimum rates which constitute a fixed expense will be a factor in arriving at the size of equipment to be installed.

In some cases feed grinders are operated with multiple cylinder gasoline or oil engines. While such machines operate at a lower cost than electric motors, installations are more costly and low operating costs are largely dependent upon fairly continuous operation.

The next move is determination of kind of equipment best suited for the work to be done, and the amount of investment to be made. Hammer mill installations are cheaper than attrition mill installations. Attrition mills require less power. Each has its particular forte and decision on which to install will depend in a large measure on the class and volume of work required and amount of power necessary.

Insurance is another factor to be considered, the insurance companies manifesting firm convictions as to what constitutes fire hazards and the penalties to be attached for failure to recognize them.

Rates for grinding will be pretty well determined by competitors. It is almost impossible to charge more than others doing the same kind of work, and it is foolish to charge less. Profit lies in getting along with your competitors and keeping faith with any arrangements you may make with them. Many successful dealers visit their competitors and come to some understanding before starting a mill.

One elevator man with more foresight than usual advertised to grind up to 200 lbs. of feed for a customer free of charge on his opening day to demonstrate the quality of work the machine would do. When the day came he had a long lineup of farmers waiting to have a few sacks of meal ground and be convinced of the quality of work the machinery could do. Most of the work done that day was fine ground and the free service proved a profitable introduction for the new mill.

Thereafter he kept his ad in the local paper showing his offerings of ingredients and commercial feeds.

If there are sufficient animals to be fed in the community, it is often possible to build up a grinding business by going out to the feeders and convincing them of the advantage to be gained by grinding their grain before feeding. Successful men in every community are imitated and if you get the successful ones started the others will come to you.

A feed grinding unit is one of the means of bringing customers to the elevator and can prove a valuable feeder for trade in commercial feeds and special ingredients as well as a source of profit in itself. Business-like principles used in determining the installation and in operating the unit will lead to success as they will in any other business. A plant which is busy all the time is more profitable than one which is busy only a part of the time; but if it is kept busy at the cost of a margin of profit over the expenses of operation it can prove a disastrous failure. The growth of feeding ground products is bringing a big development in the feed grinding sideline. Study of patrons requirements and good judgment in meeting them will bring success to prospective feed grinding units.

## Value of Cottonseed Products

In regions where much corn, stover, fodder, timothy, or other carbohydrate feed is used, it is important to use some feed that is high in protein, such as cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal stimulates the appetite of fattening cattle and causes them to consume more feed and likewise to make greater gains.

Another reason why cottonseed meal is highly prized for feeding cattle is that it puts on a glossy finish, which makes them sell better than cattle having harsh, rough coats. There is also a tendency for cattle receiving cottonseed meal to put on a smooth, even covering of firm flesh. For stock cattle weighing 500 to 750 pounds, from 1 to 2 pounds of the meal is enough to balance properly most roughage rations. Fattening cattle may get as high as 7 pounds a day for from 90 to 120 days, or longer if silage and other roughage is given also.

Cottonseed products—meal, cake, hulls—vary in price, grade, and protein content. Some feeders prefer to buy the lower grade products, believing they are more economical because they are lower in price. They are usually deceiving themselves, however. Lower grades are usually priced only a little lower than the higher grade products. Since these feeds are purchased for their protein, the grade which supplies a pound of protein at the least cost should be used. Usually the analysis of cottonseed meal offered for sale is given on the tag. Sometimes it is given in terms of nitrogen or of ammonia, but in either event it is very easy to ascertain the protein content and to figure the price of protein in the various grades available.—U. S. Dept. of Agri.



## The 4-H Clubs and Feeding

(By the Industrial Information Bureau, Inc.)

"THESE 4-H CLUBS have a tremendous influence on farm boys and girls. Intelligent farmers in one certain district prepare a program which will meet the conditions of that locality," said Professor Quist of the University of Iowa who was in charge of the boy's division of the 4-H clubs at the great International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

"A leader is appointed, and meetings are arranged once or twice a month. Successful farmers attend, giving the lads the benefit of their experience. Twice a year, in Iowa, live stock specialists speak on the different phases of their work, which often consists of the breeding and feeding of pure-bred calves, as the boys of Iowa are especially interested in developing baby beeves."

Such local organizations as the 4-H clubs offer feed dealers in that locality a valuable opportunity to be of service to potential customers, for "the boy and his calf" soon is "the man and his steer."

**PRODUCING BABY BEEVES:** The feeding and marketing of baby beeves have proved to be most satisfactory to club members. Membership in a baby-beef club satisfies the desire for ownership, usually returns a fair profit, and results are obtained in a period of less than a year. Practices to be demonstrated have been well worked out and adequate opportunity is offered for competition, both in making exhibits and in judging. The fatted calf is easily marketed. They have found that a narrow margin of profit can be obtained through the careful application of improved practices. The educational value of the correct feeding of beef cattle has usually been the largest portion of the reward.

Today over 10,000 boys in all parts of the country are raising baby beeves. The 4-H boy won over experienced cattlemen and farmers in the baby beef contest at the International this year: Elliot Brown, a former 4-H member, and owner of the grand champion, received over \$7,000 for his winner "Lucky Strike." These young men are going to continue raising prize beeves in the future, and will purchase the best feeds for the fattening of their steers. They have a sound knowledge of balanced rations, the composition of feeds and how they will benefit their live stock.

Interested men in the community are always welcomed at 4-H club meetings—the feed dealer is too—a thorough knowledge of feeding is one of the major points on the baby beef clubs programs—therefore he should educate himself to be an important factor in the activities of the club in his vicinity. Education today is not entirely a matter of ready cash, it is partly the reading and digesting of excellent material available to all.

**4-H PRIZE WINNERS:** There is future championship material in every feed dealer's territory—he should be the magnet which attracts the owner of it, and the means of aiding the boys to raise good beef steers. There's great satisfaction in feeling that you have assisted the younger generation on "the road to prosperity," and there's prosperity in store for you too in future sales. The majority of 4-H boys become successful cattle raisers—they need feeds, and will buy such feeds from dealers who are capable of offering more than feed.

The boy raising a beef calf is able to use to advantage many coarse cheap grains produced on the farm, but cannot raise a prize winner or a profitable breeding animal on such a feed alone. The main thing in raising baby beeves

is to give them feeds which will enable them to make larger and efficient gains.

Special kinds of feeds or combinations of feeds are necessary for the proper growth and development of the calf. Some are best suited for the production of muscle, hair and hide, while others should be used for the growth of the bones or framework of the body. Different feeds, therefore, have different values and functions for calf feeding. Unless the calf owner has already gained a knowledge of the use and value of different feeds he should be able to learn these things, at least in a general way, from his feed dealer in order to be able to feed most successfully. Protein is part of the feed which when eaten by the calf is utilized in making meat, hair and hide.

In making up a ration for the calf it is usually well to advise the use of at least one kind of feed which contains a large amount of protein, such as linseed meal, a protein-rich supplement which is commonly used to balance the rations of fattening cattle.

Besides a knowledge of feeds, protein concentrates, etc., the dealer should endeavor to contact the boys and incidentally their fathers, not only at 4-H club meetings, but also on their farms. He will gain a good perspective on feeding conditions in his territory through such visits, and the good-will of father and son.

**Stopping future trading** is proposed in a bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament by Wm. Bock, liberal member from Maple Creek. Better stop trading for immediate delivery also, so as to convince the public all politicians are determined to destroy the farmers market.

### The Live Stock Marketing Agency

In the announcement of the plans for the organization of the National Live Stock Marketing Agency, as put out by the Farm Board, on Mar. 15, are some things that are of more than casual interest to the grain trade.

As it is now, many men in the country grain trade buy and sell live stock; some of them are engaged in feeding operations, and the most of them sell feeds. Competition with an agency, organized by the aid of federal and state officials and federally financed, won't be such an easy matter, especially as this new organization is designed to "serve the farmer who has five hogs, as well as the ranchman who has 20,000 head of cattle."

There is one feature, however, at which many producers of live stock, and many officials of local associations will balk and that is, "Control of sales and policies of the member co-operative sales agencies will be in the National Assn." In the opinion of some, this is the rock on which this live stock ship will be stranded.

The one thing perhaps of greatest interest to the country grain trade is that two subsidiary associations are provided for, one of which is to be known as the Nat'l Feeder and Finance Corp'n; the other as the Nat'l Livestock Publishing Ass'n. Not much is said about the publishing ass'n, but as to the Feeder Corp'n, it is "designed to meet the needs of the producers of cattle and sheep."

It will have a capital stock of \$5,000,000, and doubtless, an early move will be to build or buy a series of feed mills in order to "save the farmer some more money?" The next step, if the wishes of the radicals are followed, will be the purchasing of packing plants, for those who are socialistically inclined see no logical reasons for stopping at any stage between the producer and the consumer.

### A Super Dairy Feed

The Ind. Farm Buro open formula super dairy ration, to be fed with home grown grains in various proportions, depending upon the quality and kind of roughage used, consists of the following:

500 lbs. Cottonseed meal	100 lbs. Molasses
200 lbs. Gluten meal	190 lbs. Brewers dr. gr.
300 lbs. Oil meal	20 lbs. Bone meal
150 lbs. Peanut meal	20 lbs. Calcium Carb.
350 lbs. Soybean meal	20 lbs. Salt
150 lbs. Bran	

2,000 lbs.

This feed analyzes 32½ per cent protein, 5 per cent fat and 9 per cent fibre, and is said to contain 1506.75 lbs. of digestible nutrients and 30.9 per cent of digestible proteins.

The cabinet of Victoria has indorsed the recommendations of the premier's conference for a compulsory Australian wheat marketing pool. Legislation will be prepared for submission to the state assembly.

## The answer to your drying problem

ELLIS Grain Driers  
for coarse grains, seed  
corn, beans, peas and  
similar materials.

ELLIS Rotary Driers  
for meal, grits, all kinds  
of granular products,  
and for sterilizing pack-  
age goods.

Special Equipment, in-  
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# Feeding Value of Tankage for Hogs

Most of the grain dealers through the corn belt handle feeding supplements for hogs as one of their sidelines, since their patrons are intensely interested in profits from this source. Tankage is one of the most important of these supplements. It is probably the most efficient and economical source of animal protein.

Hog raisers have repeatedly experienced pigs that kill chickens careless enough to enter the pig pen, and devour them, meat and bone. Therein they manifest desire for food from animal sources.

Scientific study of proteins has revealed that proteins from one source will likely be deficient in some of the amino acids required for efficient meat production. When a variety of protein sources are used so that the amino acids are balanced to the requirements of the animal being fed, and these are fed in combination with the other required feed ingredients, economical production is accomplished and profits are increased.

Henry Prentiss Armsby, in *Nutrition of Farm Animals*, says that what the body needs is not protein as such, but materials with digestive cleavage which will yield certain amounts and proportions of constituent amino acids.

It is true that some amino acids can be manufactured by the body, but others must be supplied in the feed. This is born out by experiments with rats, reported by Osborne and Mendel (*Jour. Biol. Chem.* 1912), which indicate that tryptophane, one of the amino acids, is necessary in the feed, whereas lysine does not seem to be required.

Laboratory tests have shown that the cereal proteins, generally, especially those of wheat, are rich in glutamic acid, but poor in many other constituents. This would indicate the importance of balancing vegetable proteins with those of animal origin, particularly in feeding hogs, for the digestive system of a hog is manifestly meant to assimilate meat as part of the diet.

Tankage is recognized as the most important commercial feed from animal sources, and feed authorities, in works on feeding, devote considerable space to it.

It is made by cooking the waste animal tissues from the operations of packing houses. Cooking is done in huge rendering tanks for a period of from 5 to 10 hours, under a pressure of from 30 to 60 lbs. per square inch.

The cooking is accomplished by injecting live steam directly under the bottom of the tank. Fats form a layer at the top and are run off while hot by means of a pet-cock. Other solids settle to the bottom. When the fat is removed these solids and the "soup" is dropped into a "slush box" with a screen bot-

tom, and the solids are allowed to drain. These solids are tankage. After draining they are subjected to hydraulic pressure to further remove the "soup," then dried and ground.

The "soup" is caught and is evaporated to the consistency of molasses. This is called "stick." It is high in animal protein and is mixed back in the tankage before the latter is dried and ground.

Tankage is composed of gelatine, nitrogen bases, and other products of proteins, polypeptides and amino acids. It is also rich in calcium and phosphorous, due to the bone content, and hence makes one of the most satisfactory single supplements for feeding pigs on corn or on corn and pasture.

The importance of the calcium and phosphorous content in feeding swine is not to be overlooked. Lack of these minerals, which make up about 90% of the mineral requirements of pigs, results in rickets and poor development of the frame. This ends in runty growth and losses.

Tankage contains about 6% fat. While fat is readily furnished through yellow corn, the fat in tankage is readily assimilated and supplements the fat in corn. Its carbohydrate value is by no means lost.

THE VALUE OF TANKAGE for fattening hogs on clover and alfalfa pasture was proven in tests covering a 5 year period at Purdue Experiment Station. The average rate of gain was increased one-third with hogs receiving 60% digester tankage against no tankage. Tankage fed hogs made their gains in a shorter period of time and got on the market earlier in the fall when prices were higher than they were later. The tankage fed lots showed an average of \$1.15 per cwt. over those receiving no tankage, although those receiving no tankage were on pasture. Hogs receiving tankage needed only one-half acre of pasture, but those without it required from three-quarters to one acre. The average price of feeds during the five-year period was: tankage \$65 a ton; corn 84c a bu.; and pasture \$6 an acre.

Similar results are reported in privately conducted tests, and reports of tests at the Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas experiment stations. These in no way detract from the importance of vegetable proteins in feeding hogs, but demonstrate the necessity for supplementing vegetable proteins with animal proteins.

A hog feeding experiment conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural College late in 1926, reported by Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Animal Husbandry Department, further demonstrated this fact with its answer to the ques-

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Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

## ALFALFA MEAL

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our specialty

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Old Process Linseed Oil Meal  
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*Pure Flake  
Buttermilk*

9 Large Plants  
Excellent Service

**THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.**  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Tankage-fed Hogs are Healthy



tions: (a) Does it pay to add tankage to a ration consisting of corn and alfalfa pasture for spring pigs that are being fattened for market? (b) What is the relative value of alfalfa and sweet clover as pasture crops in such instance? The average weight of the pigs used was 90 lbs. each when the experiment started. The test covered a period of 115 days. Dr. McCampbell reported:

LOT 1 was fed corn in a self-feeder on alfalfa pasture. Lot 2 was fed corn and tankage in a self-feeder on similar pasture.

Pigs receiving no tankage gained .85 lb. per head per day; pigs receiving tankage, 1.34 lb. Pigs receiving no tankage required 441 lbs. corn to produce 100 lbs. of gain; those receiving tankage, only 360 lbs. Where no tankage was fed the cost of gains was \$6.62 per cwt., but where tankage was fed the cost was only \$6.02 per cwt. Pigs fed tankage were fat and ready for market at the close of the experiment and were valued at \$12.50 per cwt.; pigs receiving no tankage were not fat enough for market and were valued at only \$12.30 per cwt. The tankage while those receiving no tankage returned fed hogs returned \$6.78 per head for pasture, only \$2.22 per head for pasture.

In this test 1 lb. of tankage fed free-choice saved 4.6 lbs. of corn in producing 100 lbs. of gain. With the price of corn at 84c a bu., a ton of tankage was worth \$138.

Here are feeding proportions for various weights of pigs to be fed with 100 parts of corn and 1 part of salt: pigs 30 to 50 lbs., 25 parts tankage; 50 to 100 lbs., 16 parts; 100 to 150 lbs., 12 parts; 150 to 200 lbs., 9 parts; 200 to 250 lbs., 7½ parts. Wheat middlings will replace 40 parts of corn in the first two of these rations for weanling pigs on dry lot. In all cases feed just what the pigs will clean up without stopping.

If pigs are on a protein rich pasture, such as legume hay, clover, alfalfa, soybeans, rape, etc., or are fed a rich vegetable protein, such as soybean meal, linseed meal, etc., they require less tankage. If self-fed with corn and tankage pigs will usually select the proper proportions of their own volition. If, however, they are receiving wheat or barley as part of the ration, they show a disposition to overeat on the tankage, unless it is mixed with the ground grain in the proper proportions.

Tankage is a variable product, dependent upon the proportions of materials that go into its make-up. Not all of it is 60% "digester" tankage in the true sense of the definition. The Iowa Experiment Station stressed the importance of quality when it said:

THE GUARANTY of 60 per cent protein on the supplemental feed bag is not enough; the integrity and reputation of the manufacturer is a most important consideration.

Hoof meal, horn meal, and other inferior protein products are often used to adulterate tankage that is offered for sale by unreliable and "skinfint" concerns of "fly by night" character. It is well to buy tankage, as well as other feeds, of reliable concerns that have long enjoyed a favorable and happy reputation.

Good digester tankage is made from selected meat residue and contains not less than 60% protein, 6% fat, 8% bone phosphate or ash, and a maximum of 3% fibre.

As in all other things, damage can be done to the good name of tankage through the use of inferior grades incapable of producing expected results. The reputation of the concern from which he buys and its ability to maintain a standard of quality is the dealer's protection.

Rye crops of Germany were underestimated the past two years, says Dr. Dietrich, the Minister of Food. Millers will be required to use more rye by limiting the extraction to 60%. The disastrous position of the rye market can not be aided by exports, he said, as the principal foreign buyers took only 30,000,000 bus.

### Cottonseed Advances at Memphis

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 22.—Cottonseed advanced steadily during the past week, and closed the period at very close to the top, the strength to a large extent, due to advance in meal, and short covering on a relatively slow country movement. On the upturn sales to arrive have increased a little but buying interest thought to originate with oil mills continues on all dips much below \$37.00 for the March, April options.

The open interest in March has been largely eliminated by switches to April and deliveries totaling 1,700 tons so far this month. Tenders today totaling 200 tons, originating in Crittenden County, Arkansas, and on an oil premium better than 6%, and in Tennessee and the hills of Mississippi on just about the par grade to a slight premium.

Deliveries are reported as uniformly going into mill hands through one of the larger commission houses, and the long side of the open interest is thought to be held also by local and outside crushers. Cash handlers' buying prices directly based on the Memphis Futures are understood to be out tonight at \$35.50 delivered Memphis on an average, premiums and discounts under Merchants Exchange official weights and grades. Generally paying prices in Mississippi have been advanced to a normal relation with the Memphis Futures, while these prices in Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas and northern Alabama are still held to a hedge basis under the options.

Cottonseed meal has advanced steadily and closed Saturday at the top for the week, averaging \$1.60 to \$2.10 above, Saturday a week ago. The strength largely resultant from the lifting of hedges by cash handlers against sales of the actual, which has been moving into consuming trade in considerably better volume. The advance in the futures has naturally been followed closely by mill asking prices and the cash markets east and west of the Valley territory have advanced about proportionately, though the price levels west of the river are still at premiums over the futures, against a normal relation. Mixed feed manufacturers north and east report a better business, and semi-competitive concentrates outside of European production for import are up on an average about as much as cottonseed meal in dollars and cents.—R. N. Neal.

Farmers are beginning to express dissatisfaction with the Farm Board; and farm "leaders" are trying to herd them back, S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declaring that the Farm Board has scarcely had time to give it a thoro test; while A. J. Olson, of Renville, Minn., president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, says "the farmers back home feel that before this Marketing Act will work satisfactorily we shall have to apply the equalization fee."

Lower ocean rates on flour compared with wheat are desired by the Millers' National Federation; and Chairman Legge of the Farm Board on Mar. 15 told the secretary of the federation that the board would take vigorous action to help remove the inequality. The rate on flour over wheat has ranged from 11 to 14 cents, making it more difficult to export flour than wheat.

Germany has raised the duty, effective Mar. 23, on wheat to 78c per bushel and on barley to 52c. If mixed with 33% rye the barley duty will be lower. The monopoly of the government on corn will be continued.

### FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES  
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### HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars

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Receivers — Shippers

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Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats  
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FEED MILL MACHINERY

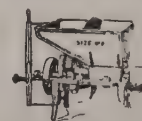
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### BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS  
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil  
Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts,  
get in touch with  
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Color and design of bag  
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Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,  
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Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.  
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Write for circulars, samples  
and prices; complete information on request.

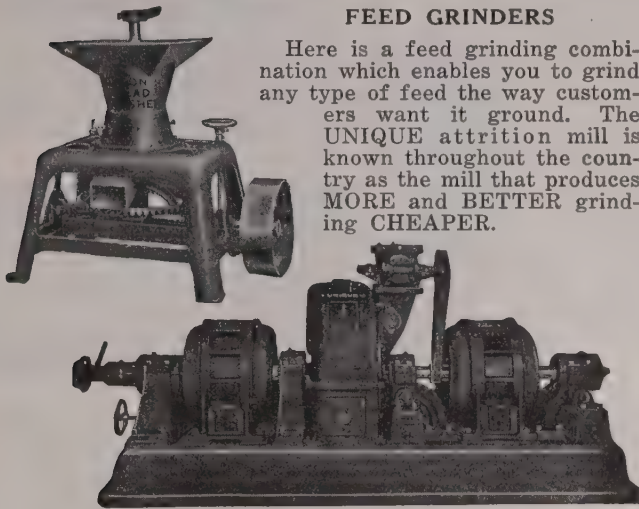


# OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

## FEED GRINDERS

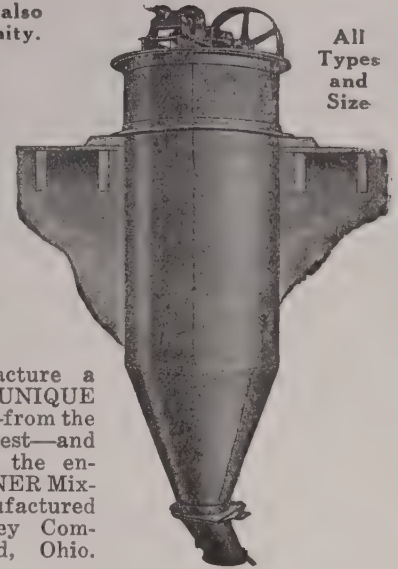
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



## FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.

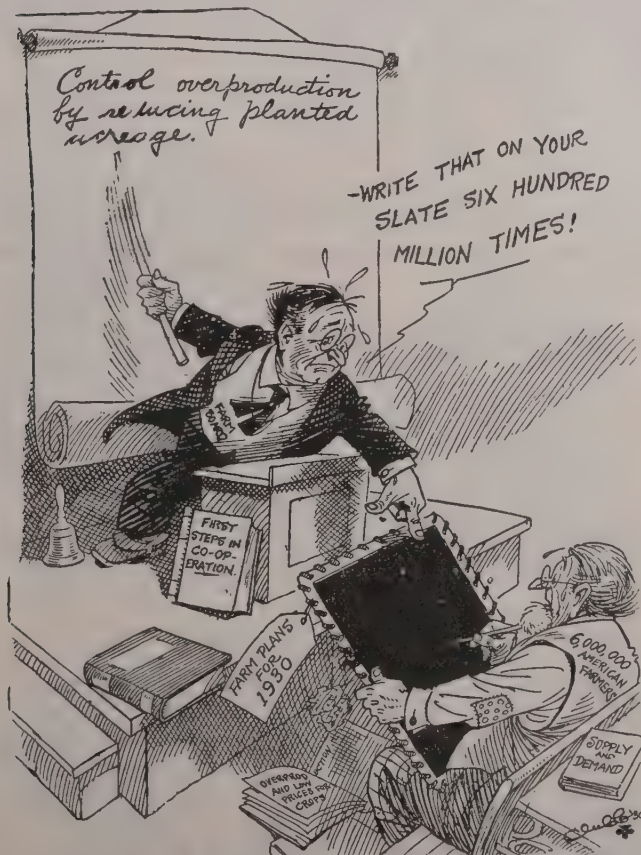


All  
Types  
and  
Size

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

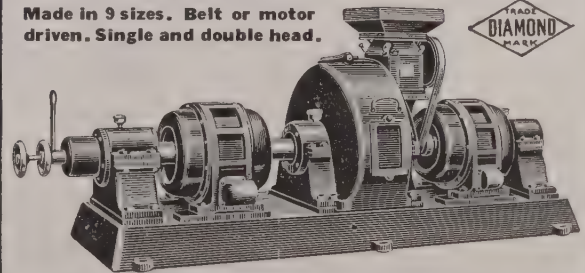
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## The Farmers' First Lesson in Regulation



From The News, Beacon, N. Y.

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



Ball Bearing • • •  
**Diamond**  
**Attrition Mills**

## DON'T BE BLIND

to the Big Profits in Mixed Feed. Write for our New Proposition on Feed Mixers that will help you make 1930 a Big Profit Year. ~ ~

**Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.**



## Feed Trade Notes

## Feed Trade Notes

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held in Corpus Christi, April 29-May 1.

EVEN THOUGH work horses are fed plenty of grain, they will not keep in good shape if their ration is not properly balanced.

THE CONSOLIDATED Products Co., makers of "Semi-Solid Buttermilk" and formerly located at 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago, are now in their new home at 2400 Lake Park avenue.

CANTON, OHIO.—A general meeting of "Completo" dealers is scheduled to be held here on April 8. D. A. Badenoch will be the principal speaker, discussing the merits of fish meal and kelp in live stock and poultry feeds.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Hog prices during 1930 are expected to average at least as high as they were in 1929 and possibly higher, according to the annual farm outlook report just published by the Extension Service and Farm Economics Department of South Dakota State College.

CHARGES that cottonseed oil interests have combined in a "high-handed" manner to maintain a low level price for cottonseed which they manufacture into products yielding a profit of \$18 per ton, are contained in a concurrent resolution approved by the South Carolina House of Representatives.

THE BUCKEYE STORES CO., a subsidiary of the General Mills, Inc., has taken over the N. F. Hodge feed business at Rock Creek and Rome, and the Kendall Brothers of Kingsville. The Madison Co-operative feed store has passed into the hands of the merger, and a store has been opened in Geneva. Feed dealers in other parts of the county report they have been sounded out by representatives of this concern. These stores are all located in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—It is not a violation of the law for the Stillwater Milling Co. to use A. & M. egg mash as a trade-mark for one of their products, Attorney General King ruled in an opinion to Harry B. Cordell, president of the state board of agriculture. Competing mash manufacturers objected to the use of the name A. & M. as a trade-mark but the company does not include the word agriculture college. The mash is made from a formula used by the college, Cordell said.

#### Dr. Glenn Adams' Weekly Radio Program Interests Dog Owners

The Battle Creek Dog Food Co., manufacturers of Miller's A-1 Products for dogs, is sponsoring a series of dog talks by Dr. Glenn Adams each Thursday night at 7:45 p. m. E. S. T., over radio station WLW.

Dr. Adams, editor and publisher of Dog News, is a nationally known authority on dogs, and his comments on feeding, training, and care, as well as his personal experience with the various breeds, prove most interesting to the radio public.

Hundreds of letters with applications for membership in The Radio Dog Club are received after each broadcast. To each individual is sent a certificate of membership in The Radio Dog Club, a 32-page booklet, "Dog Care Simplified," samples of Miller's A-1 Foods, advertising literature, and a personalized letter which gives the name and address of the nearest Miller's A-1 dealer.

The Battle Creek Dog Food Co. invites all readers of Grain Dealers Journal, who are interested in dogs, to listen to the talks by Dr. Adams.

THE TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASS'N, which is to hold its annual meeting at Corpus Christi, April 29 to May 1, inclusive, is earnestly considering ways to make the output of cottonseed cake and meal more uniform. Exhaustive experiments are being conducted and it is hoped that some very definite suggestions may be available by the time of the convention.

ENFORCEMENT of the 1929 west Virginia stock feed law has brought a total of \$6,000 in registration fees to the state. The new law provides for registration of every stock feed sold in the state and gives to the commissioner of agriculture authority to bar registration of feeds containing "such inferior ingredients as saw dust, sweepings, damaged or salvaged feeds, cottonseed hulls, rice hulls, peanut hulls, buckwheat hulls, oat hulls, whole or ground" and other materials, including "such ingredients as the commissioner upon investigation may find to be harmful or to have little, if any, feeding value."

#### Production of Alfalfa Meal

Production of alfalfa meal in the United States during February, 1930, totaled 42,003 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. This production was 2,818 tons less than that for the previous month but more than was reported for February during either of the past two years. This season's production to date is 19,353 tons less than for the corresponding period last year but 40,328 tons above the production from July through February two years ago.

Month	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	42,003	37,393	30,246
March		27,893	25,551
April		14,659	17,865
May		9,686	16,001
June		19,385	26,492
Total for year		374,053	328,658

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT has given its consent to the Netherlands Soy Flour Factory at Amsterdam to manufacture and sell under the name of "soy bread," a bread consisting of 22 per cent soy bean flour, conserved according to the Berczeller method, and 78 per cent of wheat flour.

### J. P. PARKS

#### MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal  
Brokerage Exclusively  
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.  
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**PERFECTION DOG FOOD**  
A Prepared Meat-Cereal Food—Cooked, Ready-to-Feed

Everywhere throughout the country Feed and Seed dealers are realizing the importance of securing local "exclusive" territory on the sale of

**PERFECTION DOG FOOD**  
This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

**PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY**  
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

### What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocanut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## "One Born Every Minute"

ABOUT the most common mistake EVERYONE makes is to overstay the market . . . either being bullish or bearish too long and missing the turns.

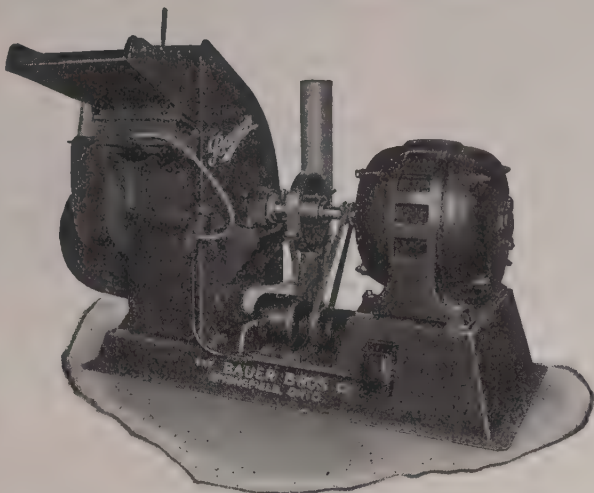
A deflation period . . . such as we have had in the Dairy and Poultry Industry and in all Grains and Feeds for the last few months is hard to go thru. But now that it's over and we are down to a low level of prices, the industry is surely on a sounder basis and we can follow the turn upward with confidence.

We think the turn is here . . . don't overstay the market.

**Arcady Farms Milling Co.**  
**223 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois**



**"BAUER HAMMER MILLS"**  
**ALL STEEL WELDED SEAMS**



Magnetic Separator and Brake Built In, Dustless Cyclone-Collector, Double Bagger, Screens, Screen Extractor, etc. Complete in every detail.

**MOTOR, BELT or COG-BELT DRIVE**

CATALOGUE NO. 108 DESCRIBES

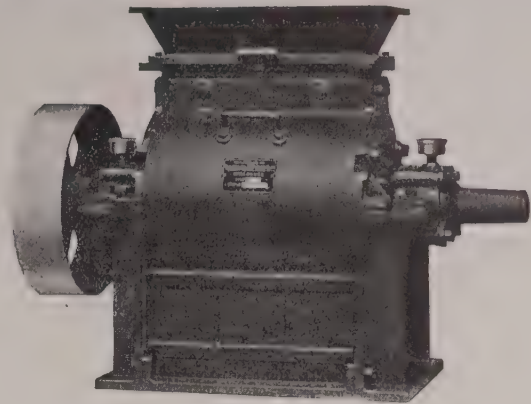
"BAUER" ATTRITION MILLS AND HAMMER MILLS  
WRITE FOR IT

**THE BAUER BROS. CO.**

MANUFACTURERS

SPRINGFIELD

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"We find this cutter to be everything that was claimed for same. The three big features of this machine are the following — greater capacity, ease of operation and power required.

"All told we are more than satisfied with this cutter, providing we could not buy another we would not sell for twice what we paid for this machine."

This New York State firm might also have stated that the percentage of by-products from their Munson Corn Cutter was very low and that their customers were highly satisfied.

However don't take our word for it. Let us send you descriptive literature and put you in touch with various users. We know that examination and comparison never hurts a Munson.

Why not send for this information today?

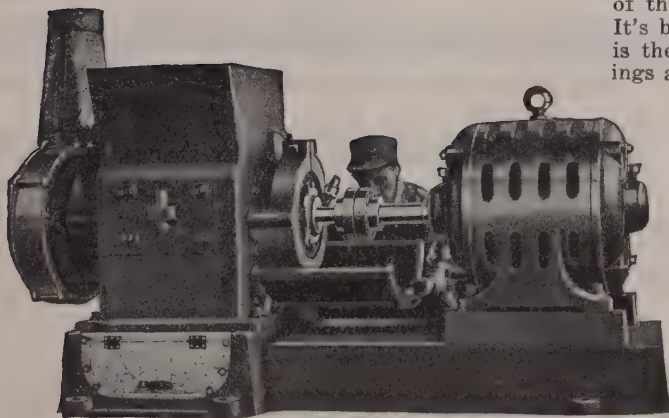
**MUNSON MILL MACHINERY COMPANY**

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

*Representatives all over the United States*

**— for a better Hammer Mill  
or Cold Molasses System**



In these days of conflicting and exaggerated hammer mill claims we'll admit its a real problem to select the best value. But a study of the facts will show much in favor of the new **SPEED KING**. It's built by the world's oldest and largest hammer mill builders, is the heaviest hammer mill (50% heavier frame and ball bearings and 66% stronger shaft) and actual tests have shown power savings of 12% to 30% over three other well-known makes due to its more rigid, vibrationless construction. Daily trouble free service by such firms as: Grain Belt Mills, St. Joseph; Arcady Mills, Kansas City, and many others, both commercial and custom feed plants has especially emphasized the value of greater weight. For mixing molasses by the cold process, we build the "FRIGID-MIX" system, likewise well built and the best of all for alfalfa feeds.

**Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.**

721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

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OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD

**WILLIAMS**

**PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS**



## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

### Films for International Poultry Show

The office of motion pictures, U. S. depart. of agri., is making a series of poultry films for the fourth international exposition of the World's Poultry congress, to be held at the Crystal palace, London, July 22 to 30.

Eight new films will make up the series. Two have been finished, though not yet released—"The Turkey Business" and "Breeding for More and Bigger Eggs." The other films in production are "The Egg Marketing of the United States," "The Poultry Marketing Industry of the United States," and "Cooperative Marketing—Eggs and Poultry." Films on which scenario work has been done, but on which production has not started, are "Brooding and Rearing Chicks," "Eradication of Poultry Parasites," and "Rearing Chicks in Confinement."

### Palatable Mash

A properly balanced mash as far as the right ratios between grain ingredients and protein carriers and minerals is only half the problem in mash feeding for a laying flock. Getting the pullets to eat it regularly and in sufficient quantities when they are coming into lay is really important.

For some reason, pullets and mature fowls as well do not enthuse about increasing mash consumption in cold weather, but it is needed if we are to increase production during the winter months.

There are various steps that one may use to make the mash more palatable. Perhaps one of the commonest methods is to increase the amount of yellow corn. This is done by raising the percentage of ground corn in a home mixed mash or adding 10 or 15 per cent of ground corn to a factory mixed mash.

Adding some additional dried skim-milk or buttermilk to the mash makes it more palatable and is an especially valuable addition to a flock of pullets coming into lay. Feeding a small amount of the mash moistened with warm water or milk will also increase consumption. If table scraps and vegetable trimmings are added the wet mash is an eagerly eaten delicacy.

### Some Recommended Formulae

The following formulae are recommended by one of the well-known manufacturers of dried buttermilk:

**BABY CHICK MASH**—Three pounds of wheat bran, 3 pounds wheat middlings, 4 pounds yellow corn meal, 4 pounds dried buttermilk, 1 pound steamed bone meal, ½ pound charcoal.

**GROWING MASH**—One hundred pounds bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds meat scrap, 50 pounds dried buttermilk, 25 pounds raw bone meal, 25 pounds ground limestone (95 per cent calcium), 4 pounds salt.

The following are recommended by the Colorado Agricultural college:

**SCRATCH FEED**—Sixty pounds finely cracked corn (with meal removed), 40 pounds cracked wheat.

**MASH MIXTURE OR GROWING FEED**—Forty-five pounds corn meal, 20 pounds bran, 10 pounds meat meal (fine), 20 pounds shorts, 5 pounds bone meal (chick).

**GROWING MASH**—Forty pounds corn meal, 15 pounds bran, 15 pounds shorts, 10 pounds ground barley or oats, 15 pounds meat meal, 5 pounds bone meal. Instead of the 15 pounds meat meal, you can use 10 pounds dried buttermilk and 10 pounds meat meal, and both the growing mash and the starting feed will be improved by the addition of 1 pound of common table salt.

### Chicago Poultry Show Assured

Recognizing the desirability of continuing the Chicago Poultry show, a group of interested people has purchased the Hewes franchise. They will form a new stock company, guaranteeing adequate financing. The active participation of representative mid-western exhibitors, and manufacturers of poultry feeds, incubators, equipment and accessories is being invited. As soon as this organization work is completed and officers elected, further announcements will be made. Those already pledged and those who are being invited are most interested in the growth and success of every branch of the poultry business.

It is proposed to create a real poultry exposition to be held annually in Chicago at the same time as the International Live Stock show and including every phase of the industry. It will be an exposition where every branch of poultry interest will have its opportunity for adequate representation.

The dates are Dec. 3 to 7, 1930.

Farmers in one year paid \$900,000,000 in local, state and federal taxes, according to a study the results of which have just been announced by Whitney Coombs, economist of the Treasury Dept. In 1927 the taxes amounted to one and one-third per cent of the value of farm property. In the past 6 years the taxes have amounted to from 18½ to 31 per cent of the net rent.



**Standard for 35 Years**

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

**DARLING & COMPANY**

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

## INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

### Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds. L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.



Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write today for full particulars.



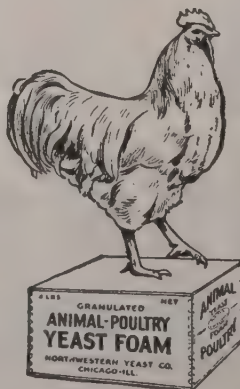
**THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY**

549 West Randolph Street

Chicago, Ill.

## Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

**Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing in Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds**



So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,**

Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Av.  
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS



## Formulas for Poultry Feed

Many poultrymen think that the commercial feed concerns have an expert that makes up a secret formula and that all the merits of a certain brand of feed lies in this mysterious formula that will make hens lay whether they want to or not.

The truth of the matter is that all that is known about feeding hens today is pretty generally known by all feed manufacturers and poultry feeders in general.

You can get a perfectly good formula for home mixed rations from your agricultural experiment station for the asking. You may get a formula more simple in its make-up than those used by commercial firms, but this is because the one answering your letter knows that he must give you a ration for which you can get and will get the necessary ingredients. When the college professor gives a ration of bran, shorts and tankage to a farmer, he doesn't figure that as the best ration, but rather as a first step in the right direction from corn and water.

One thing that we have learned about feeding in the last few years is that protein is not always protein, or in other words there are a great variety of proteins each of which has a given purpose in nutrition. Different feeds contain different ones of these proteins in different proportions.

Therefore, a feed that gets its protein from several different sources should give better results than one from fewer sources.

A few years ago we were using a mash with 22 per cent protein, mostly from one source. Now we get better results from 18 per cent protein mash, where protein comes from seven or eight different sources. Some of our best feed experts think that as we learn more about this subject of balancing up the protein that we may be able to go as low as 14 per cent to 15 per cent protein in our mash. It is hard to secure and home-mix the ingredients of a mash and get our protein from enough sources.

In summing up let me impress this one thing that to be able to mix a satisfactory ration, the hard part isn't in getting the formula, but in getting the proper ingredients and in properly mixing it.—S. P. Smyth in *Poultry Tribune*.

## Millions of Baby Chicks

In all 493 commercial poultry hatcheries in the United States hatched 3,977,768 salable chicks in January this year, as compared with 3,189,721 chicks in January last year. These figures are announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Depart. of Agri., to which the hatcheries reported the volume of their hatches.

A comparison of orders for chicks booked up to Feb. 1 for delivery during the year indicates an increase of 43.7 per cent over the same date a year ago. Additional information submitted by hatcherymen indicates that the total hatchings for 1930 may total about 17 per cent more than the total of 1929.

## Use Good Cod Liver Oil

The use of cod liver oil in feeding laying hens and in raising young chicks is one of the recent developments in poultry production. Everyone who has used a good quality product has found that it has been helpful in keeping up the vitality of the flock, preventing leg weakness in chicks and securing a better texture of shell with eggs.

The reason for the value of this product is largely due to the vitamine D which it contains. Vitamine D is the substitute for sunshine. It helps fowls to absorb the minerals which they consume. Without vitamine D or sunshine, fowls will fail properly to absorb minerals, even though they may be abundantly supplied.

The popularity of cod liver oil has encouraged the use of many substitutes. The fishy odor which is characteristic of many of these products is not a guarantee that they are of any particular value from the standpoint of being

a substitute for sunshine. There is even a good deal of difference in the efficiency of cod liver oil, so it is well to buy a product that is tested for vitamine content.

## Chick Mashers and Scratch Feeds

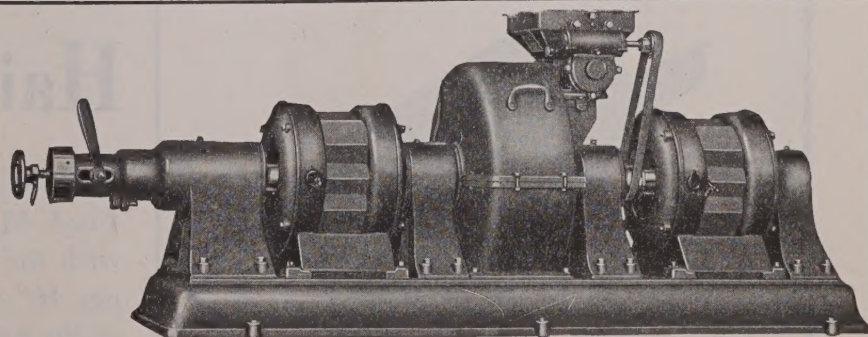
Today's elevator operator is the service station for his community. During the war when the farmers raised money crops to the exclusion of everything else, the elevator man had enough to do concerning himself only with grain. When the war ended the farmers began to diversify. Today they are more diversified in their production than ever before and the smaller production of grain crops has forced the grain elevator operators to diversify with them. From operators of small plants concerned only with the buying and shipping of the farmers' grain, the grain dealers have been metamorphosed into headquarters for farmers' supplies, handling such sidelines as feeds, seeds, tankage, meat scrap, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, coal, twine, patent feeders, watering fountains and countless other items. He has truly become the "farmers' service station."

Among the leading items in the sidelines of most elevators is feed grinding. Many have added batch mixers and have taken to supplying their communities with mixed feeds, using locally grown grains and shipping in concentrates used in properly balancing a supplement for local roughages.

This is the chick season and the elevator operator equipped with a grinding and mixing unit is in excellent position to supply his community with chick rations. Here are a few that Prof. F. B. Morrison, noted feed authority and co-author with W. A. Henry of "Feeds and Feeding," the feeder handbook recommends:

**STARTING RATION:** Yellow corn meal, 80 lbs.; wheat middlings, 20 lbs.; raw bone, 5 lbs.; grit (calcium carbonate), 5 lbs.; common salt, 1 lb.

**Custom  
Feed Grinding**



## Build a Profitable Side Line

Look into the opportunity for building a feed grinding business in your territory. Each year sees more diversified farming, a larger demand for feed grinding service that returns nice profits to the elevator equipped to supply it.

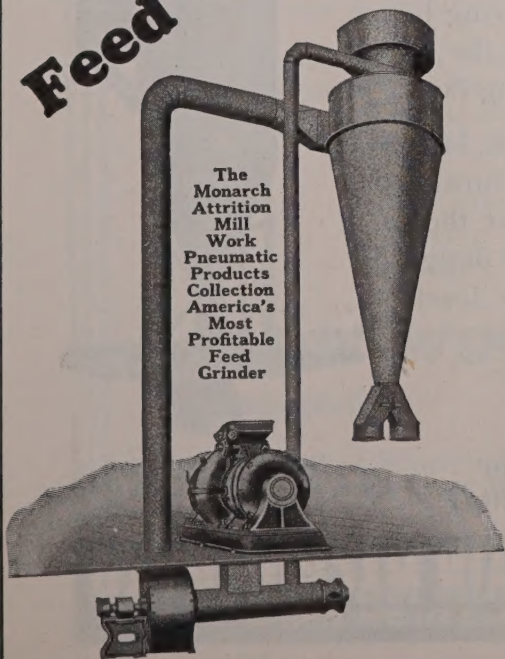
## The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

America's foremost feed grinder now in use in hundreds of elevators like yours, grinds all kinds of grain into meal for dairy feeds, baby pig feeds and other stock feeds with minimum power, upkeep and attention. Equipped with a Pneumatic Products Collector it grinds the grain into a cool, fluffy meal and performs so satisfactorily that Mr. Larsen of the Farmers Exchange writes, "It is perfection in feed grinding equipment."

Let us go into details with you. Write for Catalog ID. No obligation.

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc.**  
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Flour and Feed Mill Machinery—Grain Handling Equipment



The  
Monarch  
Attrition  
Mill  
Work  
Pneumatic  
Products  
Collection  
America's  
Most  
Profitable  
Feed  
Grinder



First 10 Weeks (Mash): Corn meal, 150 lbs.; wheat middlings, 100 lbs.; rolled oats, 25 lbs.; meat scrap, 20 lbs.; linseed meal, 5 lbs.; common salt, 1 lb.

Here is the recommended ration for chicks more than 10 weeks old. It should be fed at the rate of 2 lbs. of grain for 1 lb. of mash. Oyster shell should be before the chicks at all times.

MASH: Yellow corn meal, 100 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs.; wheat middlings, 100 lbs.; 60% tankage, 90 lbs.; linseed meal, 10 lbs.

Grain: Yellow corn, 500 lbs.; wheat, 250 lbs.

Meat scrap may be used in the place of tankage if conditions such as price and availability warrant. Some make use of fish meal for the same purpose. The main purpose is to build up the protein content to meet the requirements of the developing and maturing chick.

These rations are particularly suitable in the Upper Mississippi Valley states where diversification is the natural tendency of practically every farmer and both corn and wheat are raised in quantity. Locally grown grains are most easily and economically obtained by the feed mixer and should therefore form the base for any rations he mixes.

Corn, the most important factor in these prepared rations, analyses into approximately 2.16% fiber, 4.57% fat, 10.26% nitrogenous matter, 81.58% carbohydrates, and 1.53% mineral matter, when chemically dry.

Wheat, the next most important ingredient, contains about 10.5% water, 1.8% ash, 11.9% protein, 1.8% fiber, 71.9% carbohydrates, 2.1% fat. Common wheat bran, such as is recommended in the above rations, is composed of about 11.5% water, 5.4% ash, 16.1% protein, 8% crude fiber, 54.5% carbohydrates, 4.5% fat.

Corn and wheat are the chief energy creating elements.

Many poultry men recommend the use of a small amount of commercial cod-liver oil for

its condimental qualities and vitamin content.

The use of meat scrap and tankage satisfies the natural desire of the fowls for animal products and prevents the development of cannibal habits.

The chick raising season is here. Progressive grain men in diversified sections are taking every advantage of their opportunities by either mixing rations for local consumption or selling quality commercial feeds.

## Books Received

A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc., Minneapolis, write **THE ROAD TO LOWER GRINDING COSTS** is ready for distribution to those interested in obtaining greater production at lower cost from their feed grinding machinery.

According to Mr. Howard Jacobson, president of the firm, this booklet will be of material value to operators of any make or type of feed grinder. It is written entirely in non-technical every day language and was submitted to several experienced feed grinder operators before it was finally ready for publication. There is no charge for single copies to Journal readers, and we are sure that our readers will find this booklet a valuable addition to their libraries.

### A New Book on Poultry Farming

**PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING**—by L. M. Hurd, extension instructor in poultry husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, describes the latest practices of successful poultry men, in the management, layout of the plant, housing, breeding, culling and feeding of poultry. It was prepared as a practical guide for both large and small poultry keepers, and experts in each branch of the business were asked to read and revise specific sections of the volume.

It is a book of 405 pages, and in it are to be found many splendid illustrations as well as numerous diagrams, charts and statistical

tables. It is in no sense a technical work, being written in plain everyday language that anyone can understand. The price is \$3.50 and copies may be purchased from Grain Dealers Journal.

## BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

TANK CARS

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John F. Craig & Co.

143 S. Front St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

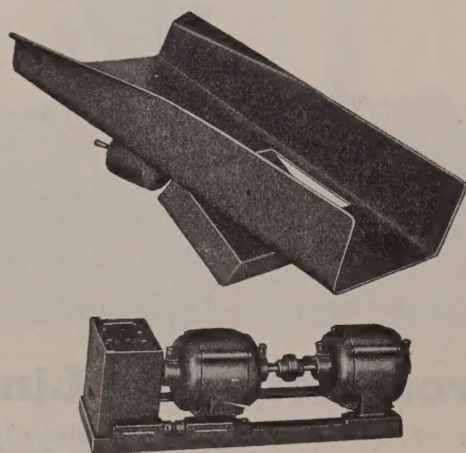
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Totally enclosed magnet with its force evenly distributed over the entire face and free from residual magnetism.

Totally enclosed ball bearing power units. The price is within your reach.

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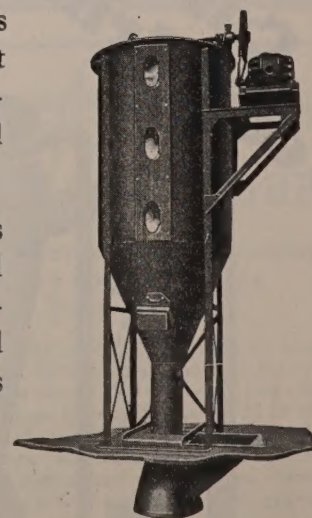
**Lima Armature Works**  
114 Water Street Lima, Ohio

## The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.

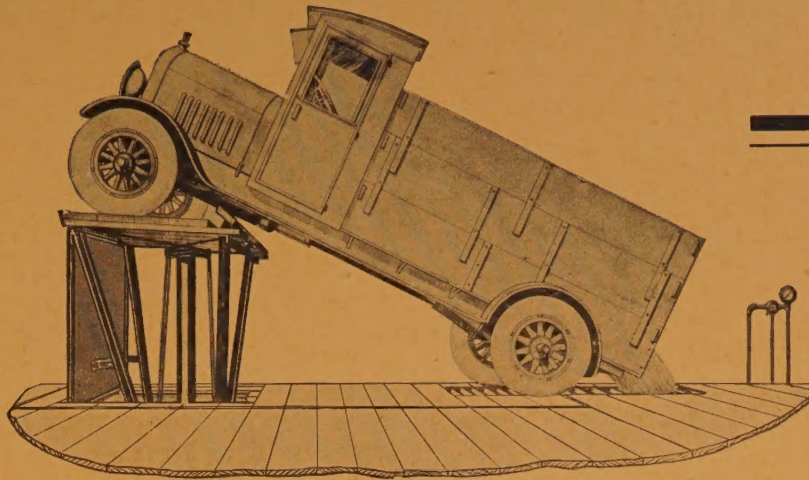


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**THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.**  
MARION-OHIO





## As The Dump Goes Higher Operating Costs Go Lower

Now they drive on—they dump—they GO. No long string of loads kept waiting . . . and you save TIME — POWER — OPERATING COSTS, with

### WINTER'S Truck and Wagon DUMP

Long known to the grain trade as the only dump with a full 60-inch lifting travel—an actual net raise of 57 inches from the platform—*now WINTER'S Pneumatic DUMP can be furnished with either of two elevations.*

To meet certain special requirements—for instance, to accommodate the new trucks with longer wheel-base—a **72-inch elevation** has been provided at only small additional cost.

The new design, like the other standard unit, includes the special four-corner lifting construction, with the pressure directed to all the corners—not to the center—of the platform.

In each of the two dumps, the platform rises semi-horizontally so as to prevent the load from moving forward as the grain leaves the wagon. Two wheel-locks automatically engage the front wheels to hold the load in position as platform rises.

All of WINTER'S exclusive operating features are included in both units—no frictional drag on the hoist, no sagging or binding—both dumps adjustable to meet any settling or sagging of the driveway—Little if any change of your present pit will be needed to handle both wagons and trucks.

*To eliminate delays; to cut down operating costs;  
to enjoy continuous carefree service—write today  
for facts, prices, and names of users nearest you.*

## CLOW-WINTER MANUFACTURING CO.

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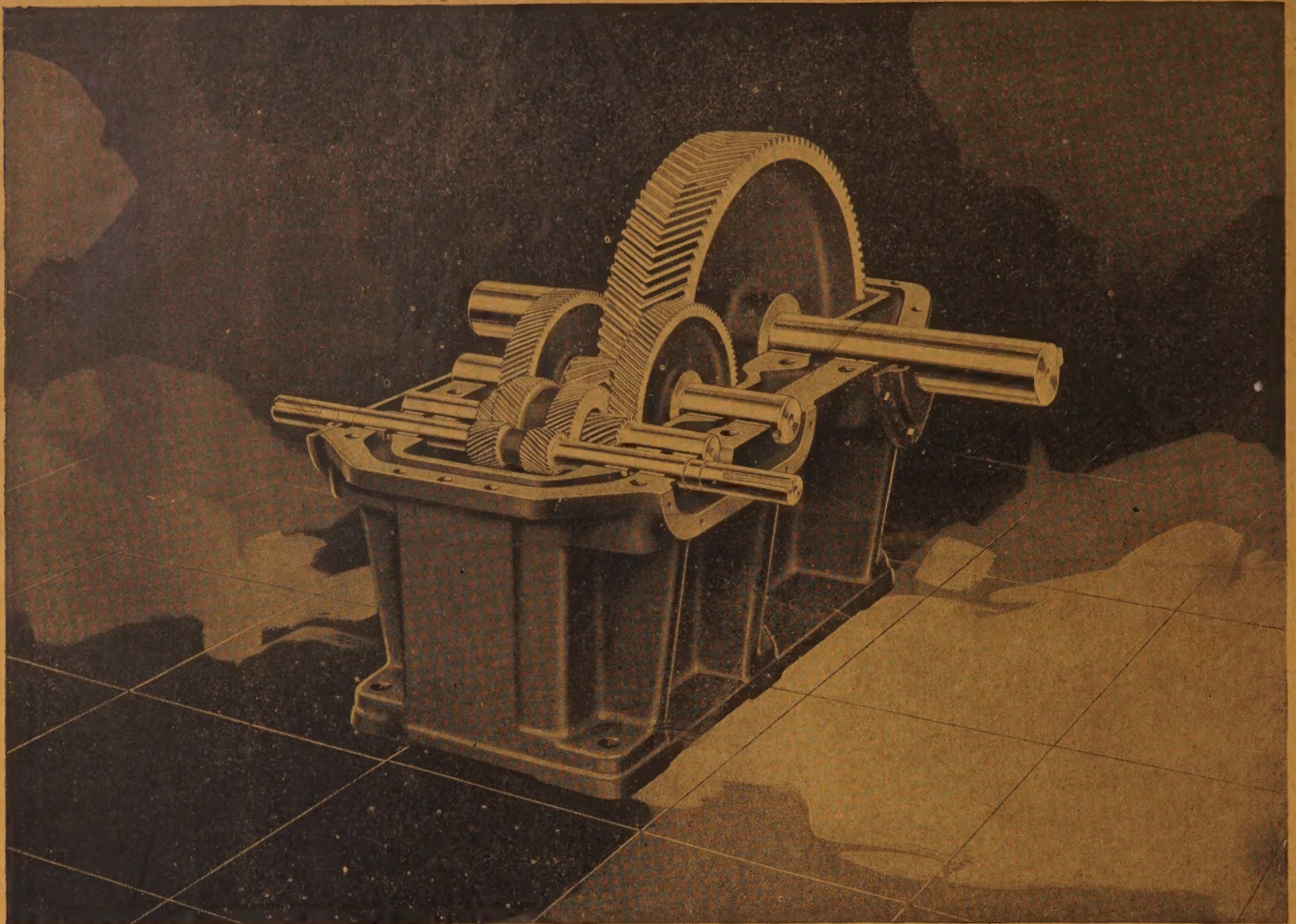
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Falk Speed Reducers are the choice of manufacturers who realize the necessity of skillful engineering for satisfactory speed reducer performance . . . Falk Speed Reducers utilize the famous Falk Herringbone Gears, which are specially cast and cut by a patented process exclusive with Falk—precise uniformity is thus assured . . . Falk Speed Reducers have 100% overload capacity for starting and emergency loads . . . They are dirt-proof, noiseless, free from heat and vibration . . . All wearing parts are interchangeable and renewable . . . There is a Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducer for practically every kind of service,—made in standard sizes and ratios, and carried in stock for immediate shipments.

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